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ABSTRACT

This study continues the research reported in "Federal Information Inventory/Locator Systems: From Burden to Benefit: Final Report" (McClure, et al., 1990). Begun May 1, 1991, and completed in August 1992, this exploratory and descriptive research was intended to improve access to and use of U.S. Government information. Its methodology relied on multiple data collection and analysis strategies, employing primarily a qualitative approach with three specific objectives: (1) to identify existing and planned federal locators; (2) to identify critical success factors in the design, development, and maintenance of a federal agency locator; and (3) to identify and discuss key issues and policy recommendations related to the design and development of a government-wide locator system. Volume I describes the methodology of the study; summarizes the key findings from assessment of the locator systems described in the FLD (Federal Locator Database); identifies critical success factors to be considered in the development of a locator and in the establishment of agency locators; discusses selected key issues and conclusions related to the development, access, and use of the locator systems; and summarizes the current context in terms of the existing federal information policy framework, the evolution of Internet/NREN (National Research and Education Network), and the importance of client-server technology. The final chapter presents recommendations for developing a federal policy context to promote the development of locators and designing a network-based GIILS (government information inventory locator system). Six appendices to this volume include the Agency Interview Protocol and information on WAISTATION, a user interface for wide area information servers. Volume II describes the machine-readable version of the FLD, which was developed as a result of this study, and explains how to use the FLD. The five appendices that make up the major part of this volume provide brief descriptive information on the locators and other government databases identified during the study. (77 references/11 references) (BBM)

ED 349 031

Identifying and Describing Federal Information Inventory/Locator Systems:

Design for Networked-Based Locators

Volume I
Final Report

To

Office of Management and Budget,
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

National Archives and Records Administration,
Center for Electronic Records

General Services Administration,
Regulatory and Information Service Center

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study identified and described Federal information inventory/locator systems. Such locator systems provide an important means of accessing a range of government information not previously available to the public or other government officials. The report should be considered as Phase II to the study Federal Information Inventory/Locator Systems: From Burden to Benefit: Final Report (McClure, et al., 1990). The 1990 report contains background information about Federal locator systems and the recommendation for a Government-Wide Information Inventory/Locator System (GIILS).

Phase II of the project began May 1, 1991 and was completed in August, 1992. This research was exploratory and descriptive. Overall, the study's goal was to improve access to and use of U.S. government information. The project's methodology relied on multiple data collection and analysis strategies employing primarily a qualitative approach with the following specific objectives:

- Identify existing and planned Federal locators. This involved developing a more precise definition of a locator, identifying a preliminary list of existing locators within the U.S. Federal government, describing them in a machine-readable database, and assessing the degree to which they would be candidates for archival retention.

- Identify critical success factors in the design, development and maintenance of a Federal agency locator. This involved identifying issues and suggesting policy recommendations to better enable government agencies to develop effective and efficient agency locators.

- Identify and discuss key issues and policy recommendations related to the design and development of a government-wide locator system. This involved an outline design of a networked-based GIILS.

The current study produced (1) a final report describing study efforts, identifying issues and conclusions, and recommending the design of an networked-based GIILS and (2) the Federal Locator Database (FLD) – a machine-readable database of descriptive information on some 300 Federal databases, of which 53 met the study's criteria as a locator.

This study recommends that OMB develop a policy framework requiring agencies to design and maintain machine-readable locators to be accessible over the Internet/NREN that meet certain requirements and standards. A Federal agency would be designated to coordinate the development of locators accessible via the network, provide guidance and suggestions to agencies as they mount their locators for such access, and assist the agencies in making certain that their locators, and perhaps other important databases, are made available over the network.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study could not have been completed without the assistance and participation of a number of individuals. We especially acknowledge the interest and support for the project from the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OMB-OIRA) and the National Archives and Records Administration, Center for Electronic Information (NARA-CEI). The study profited from the constructive suggestions and ideas offered by Bruce McConnell and Peter Weiss, OMB-OIRA, and Ken Thibodeau, NARA-CEI, who served as project liaisons.

At the School of Information Studies, Terry Wheeler and Wally Babcock were graduate research assistants with responsibilities for the design, maintenance, and entering of data into the Federal Locator Database. They also participated in the writing of the User Guide and Codebook. The production of the Federal Locator Database is due, primarily, to their dedicated efforts. Stacy Veeder provided editorial assistance in reviewing final drafts of the report. Beth Mahoney and Bridget Crary provided word processing and graphics support. Lori Brownell successfully administered a range of administrative activities related to the project. Tracey Lemon, a graduate student in the school, is responsible for the production of the work's Index.

The study team also recognizes the institutional support provided by Syracuse University that contributed to the completion of the study. This support, provided by Donald A. Marchand, Dean of the School of Information Studies, and Ben Ware, Vice President for Research and Computing was essential for the completion of the study.

Numerous individuals participated in the various site visits, focus group sessions, and interviews. Bridget Rapp, Harold Relyea, Joan Turek Brezina, Daiva Balkus, and Gerri Barton deserve special thanks for helping to organize some of these sessions. Al Pesachowitz, Bridget Rapp, Steve Hufford, Tim Sprehe, and Peter Hernon contributed many useful ideas that assisted in the completion of the study. To all of these individuals, we are especially grateful.

A special note of appreciation goes to Lawrence Feldman, who served as a research assistant on-site in Washington, D.C. He was tireless in his efforts to identify, track down, and follow-up on information describing the locators and potential locators. He also reviewed and contributed to a number of position papers describing the locators. His attention to obtaining detailed descriptive information about the locators greatly assisted the work being done by the researchers at Syracuse University and contributed to the completeness of the Federal Locator Database.

The authors also acknowledge previous support from the U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, OCLC, Inc., and Meckler Publishing, Inc., which funded a number of studies completed by the study team related to policy issues, uses, and applications of the Internet/NREN. Findings from those studies assisted the study team in developing the final recommendations for designing a networked-based GIILS.

Although the authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance and contributions of the above, the opinions and recommendations expressed in this report are those of the authors. Those opinions and recommendations may not necessarily represent the views of the National Archives and Records Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, or the General Services Administration.

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August, 1992

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INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

Access to, and the effective use of U.S. government information remains a key issue whose resolution affects the very fabric of this country's society. As government information increasingly migrates to electronic formats, providing access to this information, as well as disseminating it, raises a range of policy issues that require careful attention and analysis. Given the substantial investment the U.S. government makes in the collection, organization, management, and dissemination of information, research can identify and assess policy options to insure effective access to and use of this information.

Congressional mandate and Executive regulations require agencies to establish and maintain a variety of information inventories and locator systems. The purposes, requirements, and procedures related to such systems, taken as a whole, are often complex and confusing. Due in part to a piecemeal, decentralized approach to government information policy, there is no government-wide inventory/locator system to United States public information and little oversight of agency compliance with existing policies regarding such systems. For these and other reasons, many government information resources are inadequately utilized because they cannot be identified and located (Office of Technology Assessment, 1988).

A key aspect of access to government information is knowing what information resources are available. The public and private sectors produce numerous traditional bibliographic finding tools in print format and in electronic format, e.g., Congressional Information Service's CIS Index and ASI Index, the Government Printing Office's (GPO) Monthly Catalog to U.S. Government Publications, and the National Technical Information Service's (NTIS) Government Reports Announcement and Index. But an increasing number of government information resources, particularly those in electronic format, escape listing in these bibliographic tools. The development of agency-based information locator systems provides a means to identify and locate publications, databases, and other types of information typically not found elsewhere.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, "each agency shall systematically inventory its major information systems and periodically review its information resources management activities" (44 U.S.C. 3586). The degree to which agencies have "inventoried" their systems, the usefulness of such inventories, and the content and format of the information/inventory system, have received little formal research. Indeed, this concern is a major rationale for the study reported here.

An information inventory/locator system (hereafter referred to as a locator) is a machine-readable database that identifies different information resources (e.g., databases, libraries, clearinghouses, print publications, bulletin boards, guides, etc.) and describes the information available in these resources. Usually, the locator does not provide the actual information, but rather points the user to the information sources that do provide the needed information.

The 1990 study (McClure, et al., 1990) concluded that both an agency locator and a government-wide information inventory/locator (GIILS), are information systems that contain, minimally, (1) citations to and/or abstracts of publicly available U.S. government information, regardless of format (e.g., print or CD-ROM) or type of information (e.g., statistical or scientific), and (2) the name of the agency or other source where the information can be obtained.

This definition has been expanded in light of recent developments in network technologies (see Chapter 6) and because of the types of locators identified and assessed as a result of the current study (see Figure 4, Chapter 3). Minimally, a locator should meet the following criteria:

- The locator is a point of entry for locating government information, regardless of the format and content of that information
- The content of the locator is not the actual information resource or service, itself; rather it is a description of that information
- The locator tells the user (1) what information is available on a particular topic, (2) where that information is located, and (3) how the user would access that information
- The locator is in machine-readable format
- The locator is publicly accessible and searchable – preferably through direct dial-up telephone lines and/or through the Internet/NREN.

Indeed, as discussed later in this report, new networking technologies and software now allow for seamless connections among locators and direct linkages from a locator to the desired database containing the needed information.

"Government-wide" indicates scope of coverage, i.e., that the locator would include public information from as many sources as possible from the various government departments, agencies, and offices. Government-wide does not mean that information would be physically centralized. Initially, coverage would include information resources across all agencies in the Executive branch of government. As the GIILS is developed, one would hope that it would include coverage of information resources from the Judicial and Congressional branches as well.

Since the appearance of the (Phase I) 1990 study (McClure, et al., 1990), the interest in developing a GIILS has increased significantly. Numerous agency individuals have contacted the authors and the project sponsors for additional information. Papers have appeared in the literature discussing locator systems (e.g., Bass and Plocher, 1991). Government reports have discussed the importance of, and need for, some type of a locator system (Gold, 1992; Government Printing Office, 1992).

The General Services Administration (GSA), the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OMB-OIRA) jointly supported the present study (Phase II). The study began in May, 1991 and concluded in August, 1992. It had the following broad purposes:

- Increase public access to government information.
- Develop a knowledge base that identifies existing Federal locator systems
- Assist agencies in the life-cycle management of government information resources.

More specifically, the study accomplishes the following objectives:

- Identify existing Federal agency locator systems
- Assess locators as to their basic characteristics
- Develop a preliminary machine-readable descriptive list of agency locator systems

- Identify critical success factors for agency development of locator systems

- Explore issues related to the appropriateness of developing a government-wide locator system

- Recommend an approach for developing a networked-based GIILS.

Although there is much work yet to be done, the accomplishment of these objectives is an important step forward for the eventual development of a GIILS. Indeed, the present study suggests that the time is right, that a number of key factors are in place, and that OMB-OIRA has an excellent opportunity to demonstrate a leadership stance in the development of a networked-based GIILS.

Background

Phase I of the project (McClure, et al., 1990) included a policy analysis of locator-related legislation and related policy instruments, assessments from a number of focus group sessions with key Federal officials, and an analysis of public comments solicited from a notice in the Federal Register requesting views on how such a locator system might be developed. One finding from the study was the need to add to the traditional print version and single agency-based finding tools, a government-wide, electronically-based, more comprehensive, and easier to use finding tool.

Another important finding from the original study was that the Federal Information Inventory Locator System (FILS) as mandated in 44 U.S.C. 3507-3511 was ineffective and not likely to become effective as currently constituted (McClure, et al., 1990, pp. 8-9). The study concluded that FILS inadequately addressed access to and improved dissemination of government information. While paperwork reduction and reducing the costs of managing Federal information are important objectives, equally important is improved access to and dissemination of that information. Thus, the original study suggested that a new approach was needed as a means to identify, locate, and obtain government information. The approach, recommended in that study, was a GIILS, which addresses objectives such as access and dissemination which are quite different than those proposed for the FILS.

Phase I of the study also concluded that a range of different stakeholder groups had widespread interest in the development of a GIILS. These stakeholders also agreed that such a GIILS should be designed in light of the basic principles listed in Figure 1. These areas of consensus continue to be important considerations in the development of an NREN-based GIILS, as recommended in the present, Phase II study.

There was no consensus, however, on how the system should be designed technically, nor on how it should be operated on a day-by-day basis. Nor were Internet or the National Research and Education Network (NREN)-based solutions to establishing the GIILS considered during Phase I of the project. But the Phase I study did propose one approach for developing a GIILS using the principles outlined in Figure 1 and suggested additional areas for research.

The areas of investigation identified in Phase I that were of most interest to OMB and NARA, and eventually funded as part of the study reported here, were to identify existing locator systems, describe these systems in a machine-readable database, and identify and discuss key issues related to the actual development of a government-wide locator system. During the course of the study it became clear that these same key issues would also need to be considered in the context of the developing Internet/NREN.

The evolution of the Internet/NREN has significantly changed the context in considering the development of agency and government-wide locators. In discussing the evolving national electronic network, the distinctions among the Internet, the NREN, and what the National Science Foundation (NSF) currently refers to as the Interim-Internet/NREN are blurred at best. Indeed, there is some controversy about how the network should evolve. Despite these ambiguities and controversies, the study team recognizes an evolving national electronic network based on the existing Internet/NREN. And throughout this report we use the term, NREN, Internet/NREN or the term network to represent the evolving components of this national electronic network (see Chapter 6 for an overview of Internet/NREN developments).

Overview and Report Organization

Volume I of the study, reported here, is a summary of project activities, findings, and recommendations. The study found that a number of Federal agencies operate locator systems. These agencies have differing views on how locators should be constructed, what the system should contain, and their responsibilities and

Figure 1. Principles for Developing a GIILS

- The government should be responsible for GIILS development
- OMB should develop and enforce clear and consistent GIILS policy guidelines but should not be involved in the actual operation of a GIILS
- The system must respond to user information needs
- The GIILS design and operation should be based on input from a range of stakeholders
- Standards for operations and performance must be identified and maintained
- The agencies should be the locus of responsibility and control
- Agencies should have incentives and receive rewards for participating in a GIILS
- Any GIILS should be integrated into agency IRM functions
- Congress must provide support for a GIILS
- The GIILS should be kept simple and developed incrementally
- The GIILS should provide multiple products in a range of formats.

roles regarding locators. Moreover, the study found that there are a number of critical success factors that, when in place, contribute to the likelihood that an agency will successfully design and operate a locator.

Volume II of this report is the User Guide and Codebook for the Federal Locator Database (FLD) which includes a machine-readable version of the database, describes the database created as a result of this study, and explains how to use the FLD. In addition, Volume II includes a number of appendices that provide brief descriptive information of the locators and other government databases identified during the study.

The study recommends the use of client-server network technology using Z39.50 protocols (National Information Standards Organization, 1992) for the development of a networked-based locator. Further, this study recommends that OMB develop a policy framework requiring agencies to design and maintain machine-readable locators to be accessible over the Internet/NREN that meet certain requirements and standards.

A Federal agency would be designated to coordinate the development of locators accessible via the network, provide guidance and suggestions to agencies as they mount their locators for such access, and assist the agencies in making certain that their locators, and perhaps other important databases, are made available over the NREN. Appendix A is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout the report.

Chapter 2 describes the method used to conduct the investigation. Next, the report summarizes, in Chapter 3, key findings from assessing the locator systems described in the FLD and identifies critical success factors to be considered in the development of a locator. Chapter 4 identifies critical success factors in the establishment of agency locators. Then, Chapter 5 offers a discussion of selected key issues and conclusions related to the development, access, and use of the locator systems. Chapter 6 summarizes the current context in terms of the existing Federal information policy framework, the evolution of the Internet/NREN, government information and the Internet/NREN, and the importance of client-server technology. This context leads to the recommendations in Chapter 7 for (1) developing a Federal policy context to promote the development of locators, and (2) designing a networked-based GIILS.

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 2

The study's goals are to improve access to and use of U.S. government information by identifying known locators, exploring the range of key issues and constraints on locator development, and to promote the efficient and effective creation, management and use of locators by making needed policy recommendations. In order to achieve this end, the methodology relied on multiple data collection and analysis strategies to accomplish the following objectives:

- Identify Agency Locators This involved developing a more precise definition of a locator, identifying a preliminary list of existing or planned machine-readable agency locators within the U.S. Federal government, describing them in a machine-readable database, and assessing the degree to which they are candidates for archival retention. The resulting machine-readable file of agency locators has been labeled the Federal Locator Database (FLD).

- Identify Critical Success Factors in Agency Locator Development This consisted of identifying issues and making policy recommendations to foster locator development and assessing agency readiness to make their locators available on the NREN.

- Identify Key Issues and Conclusions and Make Recommendations This included assessing existing agency locators identified by the study based on a range of policy criteria, reviewing agency experience in successfully developing locators, understanding the needs of key information policymakers in government-wide locator development, and becoming cognizant of the present state of the art in electronic networking as it might be applied to a government-wide locator.

The study team's previous work in this area McClure, et al. (1990), recognized that the Federal information policy environment is in flux with rapidly evolving policies, values, and technology. For further discussion of the present information policy environment related to locators see Chapter 6. In such a setting, understanding the process and meaning of actions and events is more important than capturing a static portrait in time of non-recurring events. Schwartz and Jacobs (1979) suggest that when a study's primary focus is on a behavior's meaning rather than on the frequency of its occurrence a qualitative approach is more appropriate. This advice, the policy environment, and previous work by the study team (e.g., McClure, et al., 1991) and others (e.g., Johnston, 1989), suggested the appropriateness and efficacy of a qualitative research approach.

An important aspect of the methodology is its evolutionary nature. The study team consciously designed data collection and analysis activities to inform the development and administration of subsequent data collection activities. A single data collection activity frequently met multiple study objectives. The study team was able to efficiently respond to the emerging understanding of the issues by employing Glaser and Strauss's (1967) theoretical sampling approach. This approach involves conducting data collection, coding and analysis jointly.

Figure 2 summarizes the approach used in this study. The methods employed to achieve the study's objectives are summarized below in terms of research questions, study population, data collection, and efforts made to enhance data quality.

Research Questions

Identify Agency Locators

The study addresses this research objective by posing the research question, "How can a more precise definition of a locator be developed?" The study team considered the following minimum criteria when deriving a new locator definition. A locator definition must:

- Reflect accurately the needs and expectations of users, be they government officials, non-profit organizations, the businesses community, or the public.
- Be easily understood by the range of government officials who respond to a request that they identify potential locators produced by their agency.
- Contain elements that can be readily translated into a machine-readable database.
- Contain sufficient descriptive fields to permit archival appraisal by NARA and the issue analysis and policy recommendation needed to achieve the study's goal.

The task was complex and will continue to be a challenge for future investigators. The definition cannot be static but must evolve based on the advance of information technology, the information policy context, and agency and user understanding of locator capability and utility.

The study team asked three additional questions connected with this research objective. How can an effective strategy be devised to identify the existing and planned machine-readable U.S. Federal locators? Can the data describing agency locators be converted into a machine-readable database? To what degree does each identified locator satisfy the NARA Systems Description Guidelines as outlined in Managing Electronic Records (National Archives and Records Administration, 1990, pp. 15-16)? Implied in this question is the degree to which the locator should be considered a candidate for archival retention by NARA.

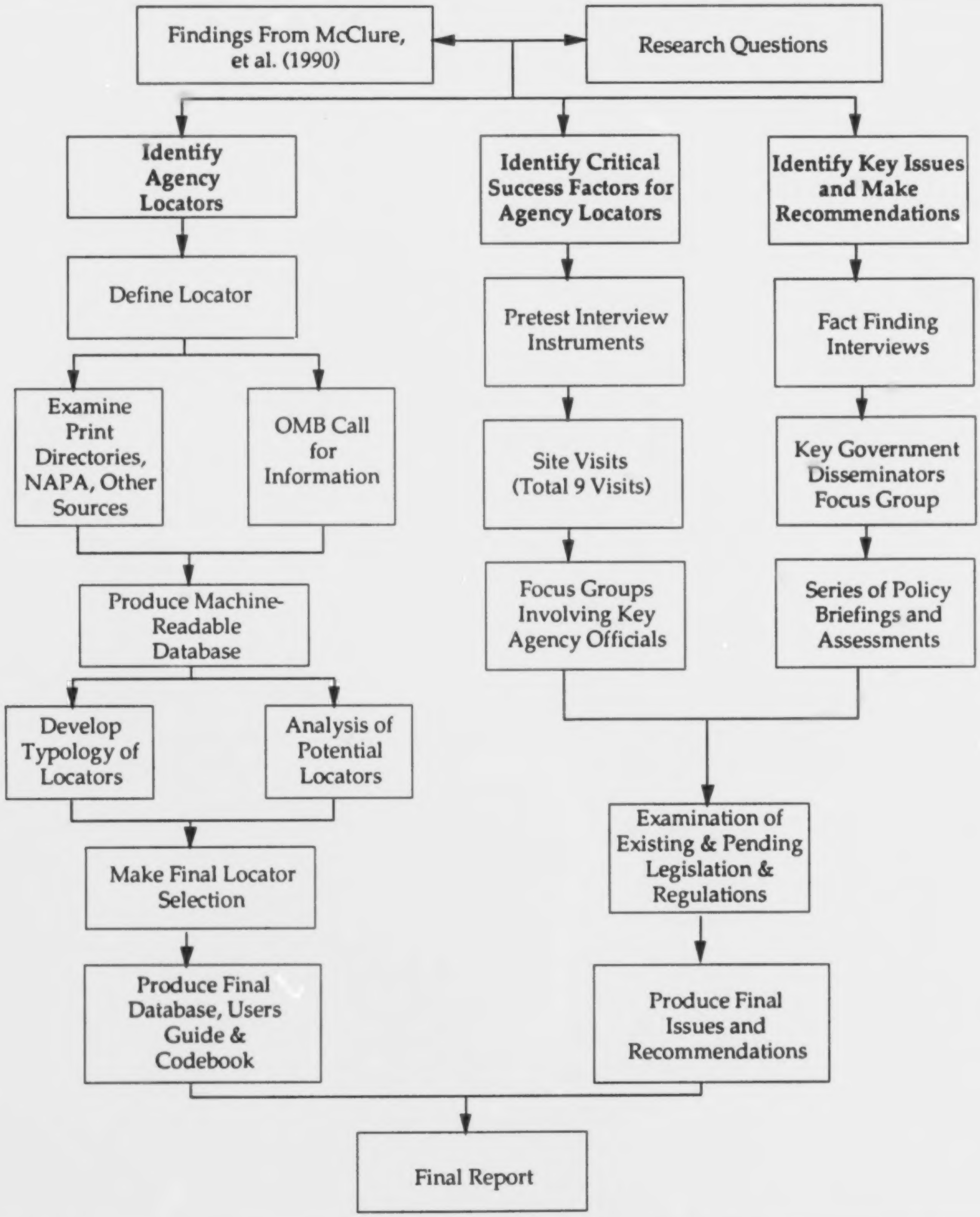
Identify Critical Success Factors in Agency Locator Development

To address this research objective the study team developed the following questions:

- What is the history associated with the agency's creation of a locator?
- What are the issues and barriers faced by the agency in locator production and maintenance?
- What hardware and software are being used by the agency?
- What agency purposes and objectives are achieved?
- What are the agency's next steps in locator development?
- What steps are necessary to prepare an agency locator for NREN accessibility?

The answers to these questions provide a foundation for the identification of key issues and policy recommendations to better enable government agencies to develop locators.

Figure 2. Federal Locator Study Methodology


Findings From McClure, et al. (1990)
Research Questions
Identify Agency Locators
Identify Critical Success Factors for Agency Locators
Identify Key Issues and Make Recommendations
Define Locator
Pretest Interview Instruments
Fact Finding Interviews
Examine Print Directories, NAPA, Other Sources
OMB Call for Information
Site Visits (Total 9 Visits)
Key Government Disseminators Focus Group
Produce Machine-Readable Database
Focus Groups Involving Key Agency Officials
Series of Policy Briefings and Assessments
Develop Typology of Locators
Analysis of Potential Locators
Examination of Existing & Pending Legislation & Regulations
Make Final Locator Selection
Produce Final Database, Users Guide & Codebook
Produce Final Issues and Recommendations
Final Report

Identify Key Issues and Conclusions and Make Recommendations

To address this research objective the study team developed the following questions:

- What is the feasibility of requiring all agencies to develop a locator for their agency?
- What are the characteristics of a locator's content and structure?
- What is the feasibility of developing a government-wide locator accessible via the NREN?
- What role should the evolving NREN play in government locator development?
- What organizational models are feasible for managing a GIILS?
- What areas require additional research?
- What policy recommendations are needed to enhance citizen and government access to and use of U.S. Federal information?

These research questions, in turn, suggested the study's research population.

Study Population

The study focused on the producers and disseminators of locator information and information policymakers within the Federal government, from two primary sources:

- Producers of agency locators (U.S. Federal government officials knowledgeable about, or responsible for, the development and maintenance of agency locators).
- Federal information disseminators and policymakers.

Potential producers of locators served as the study population for the description of existing or planned locators. These potential locator producers were identified using a variety of techniques described on the next page (see Identification of Locators).

The resulting list of actual locator producers served in turn as the population from which to select a smaller group of agencies to begin to identify the range of critical success factors in locator development. Nine sites were chosen from the 53 agency locator producers identified by the study. Sites were chosen with two key criteria in mind. First, the sites should reflect the range of locator varieties emerging from the typology of locators developed by the study team (see Chapter 3, Figure 4). Second, the study team chose locator sites where previous contacts suggested that the personnel were willing to share their knowledge and expertise.

The site visits provided an opportunity to investigate three key settings within an agency. First, the agency unit that was responsible for the development of the locator was visited. Frequently this was the agency's information resource management division. Next, the team investigated the participating units within the agency that assisted in the development of the locator. The unit chosen varied from site to site based on opportunity and appropriateness. The study team might have visited the agency information services division, library, or public information office, for example. Third, the study team investigated the administrative unit responsible for policy development regarding the locator. This approach allowed the team to assemble a more complete picture of locator development within the agency and cross-validate the data collected.

The study team recognized the importance of obtaining users' views in arriving at a better definition of a locator. Users' views of what should be included in a locator and their assessments of existing locators are essential. However, such assessments could not be accomplished given the time and resource constraints of the present study.

Data Collection

A range of data collection activities occurred during the study, including focus group sessions, individual interviews, observation, tours, on-site documentation collection, site visits and the OMB Call for Information. Figure 2 summarizes the various data gathering efforts used to meet the study's three research objectives.

Identify Agency Locators

The study team collected data to identify agency locators in three steps: definition of a locator, identification of planned or existing locators, and creation of the FLD.

Definition of a Locator

The study team used a number of data gathering techniques over a four-month period beginning May 1991 to develop a more precise definition of a locator. The team conducted a literature review and found that the definition contained in McClure, et al. (1990, p. 10) was still a useful beginning point. The study team consulted extensively with OMB-OIRA and NARA to gain their perceptions of a locator definition and appropriate language to use when describing one to government officials. The team also interviewed known locator producers for their insight and for their use of language to describe locators.

The study team compared its evolving definition of a locator with descriptions of known locators in published directories of government databases. These directories included Cuadra (1991), Lesko (1990), National Technical Information Service (1991), and Williams (1991). Agency officials at three known locator sites pre-tested a draft definition of a locator. The next iteration in the study team's definition appeared as part of the introduction to the OMB Call for Information (see Appendix B). The study team reviewed this definition once locators had been identified. This examination resulted in a typology of locators (described in Chapter 3, Figure 4) further refining the definition.

Identification of Locators

The study team used a number of data gathering approaches over a ten-month period beginning in May 1991 to identify existing and planned government locators. The team reviewed published directories of government databases including Cuadra (1991), Lesko (1990), National Technical Information Service (1991), and Williams (1991). This review resulted in an initial potential locator list of 150 entries. Another source was a selected list of 1,700 major databases from the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) study (1991). In addition, the director of the NAPA study analyzed their study's findings and uncovered more potential locators.

The study team developed a Call for Information, in consultation with OMB-OIRA and NARA (see Appendix B). The Call was pre-tested with three Federal agencies and disseminated throughout the Federal government. The Call was announced to senior Information Resource Management (IRM) officials at more than 80 agencies with information technology budgets in excess of $500,000; Federal Information Resource Management Policy Council (FIRMPOC) members; Commerce, Energy, NASA, Defense, Interior (CENDI) members; Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) members; the Federal Publishers Committee; the Interagency Council on Printing/Publishing Services; Federal Geographic Data Committee members; and to a locator workshop sponsored by the Association of Information Managers for IRM officials within government. A novel approach involved the distribution of the Call for Information via the Internet listserv GOVDOC-L. Those who received the Call duplicated and distributed it throughout their organization. Thus, it is impossible to estimate how many individuals actually received a copy of the OMB Call for Information.

These various methods of identifying existing and planned locators yielded a list of several hundred potential locators. The study team's Washington D.C. research assistant conducted in excess of 1,900 follow-up telephone interviews to obtain missing information characterizing these potential locators. The extraordinary amount of telephone follow-up was necessary in order to (1) identify the most appropriate person with whom to talk, and (2) assemble as much information about each potential locator as possible.

Creation of the FLD

The study team created a machine-readable database containing existing U.S. Federal locators. The team examined existing relational database software for microcomputers and selected the software package Paradox (Version 3.5) by Borland International, Inc. The team developed a database record structure with data elements based on the OMB Call for Information (See Appendix B). The study team entered and updated the data on potential locators using information collected from the various sources identified above. The end-product of this effort was the FLD. The team prepared a User Guide and Code Book to the Federal Locator Database (see Volume II) and used the database to produce a variety of preliminary and final reports. The process of creating the machine-readable database extended over the duration of the project. The results of the process of identifying agency locators are discussed in Chapter 3.

Identify Critical Success Factors in Agency Locator Development

The study team conceptualized this portion of the study after a thorough literature review and discussions with key government officials. A useful source from the literature was Lannon's (1989) recounting of her agency's early experience with the development of an inventory/locator. Stone's (1988) experience in developing InfoFind, a New Jersey automated directory of state information sources, also was instructive. Canada's experience was explored with the help of such publications as Brandon (1991).

The study team developed and pre-tested a case study plan, an interview schedule, and interview protocols (see Appendix C for the interview protocol). The case study plan and interview protocols were based on the data collection and analysis efforts performed earlier in the study (see Figure 2). These efforts included pre-testing of the interview protocol, preliminary group interviews, and feedback from telephone follow-up conducted by the Washington D.C. research assistant. "Good example" locator sites, that matched study population criteria were identified. The initial site contacts were made and visits planned. The study team conducted onsite interviews and/or focus groups with appropriate personnel at nine agencies. The team also collected relevant on-site documentation. Critical success factors were then identified as a result of these data collection approaches (see Chapter 4).

Identify Key Findings and Issues and Make Recommendations

To accomplish this study objective the study team surveyed the literature for stakeholder views regarding the role and usefulness of locators. The monitoring of GOVDOC-L listserv exchanges on the Internet was a particularly novel, appropriate, and useful data collection technique. Preliminary interviews with government information policymakers were conducted to ascertain their perspectives on locator development. Focus groups and site visits also contributed to this data collection activity. The study team presented their current thinking in briefings for key policymakers and interested parties in a variety of settings. These sessions allowed for a frank exchange of views, for developing the study team's understanding of the issues, and for trying out ideas and obtaining feedback.

The creation and analysis of the FLD documented the existence, number, and type of agency locators. The study team assessed critical success factors in the development of agency locators using a sample drawn from the locators identified by the study. This provided the study team with a sense of the constraints under which agency locator producers operated. The team carried out focus groups and in-depth interviews to assess the strength of opinion and depth of knowledge among important stakeholders. The study team also obtained technical briefings to better understand relevant new electronic network innovations. Team members continuously examined legislation and regulations in germane information policy areas and obtained legislative briefings as needed. The results were then synthesized into the conclusions and recommendations reported in Chapters 5 and 7.

Quality of the Data

The study team made every effort to closely monitor the quality of the data collected during each step of the study. For example,

- The definition of a locator and the OMB Call for Information were constructed after extensive external input, then carefully revised, and thoroughly pre-tested before distribution.
- Descriptive data about potential locator systems were collected from multiple sources, whenever possible.
- A member of the study team conducted extensive telephone follow-up activities with agency officials to verify the accuracy of agency submissions and to complete data entry forms.
- Criteria for identifying locators were thoughtfully constructed before data gathering and carefully used throughout the study. At least three study team members scrutinized each decision to include a source in the initial pool of potential locators. At least two team members made subsequent decisions to continue retaining a source as a potential locator. The team made site visits to 17% of the final pool of potential locators or at least one of each of the different types of locators identified in the study's typology. These site visits validated decisions made to describe the source as a locator.

- The study team used standard case study practices (see Yin, 1989) and standard focus group techniques (see Morgan, 1988 and Krueger, 1988).

- The team used standard interviewing practices. The study team asked respondents to discuss only recent or ongoing events and gave participants enough time to fully reply. Bradburn, Rips, and Shevell (1987) suggest these approaches as ways to reduce some of the problems associated with recollection during interviews. The team encouraged study participants to describe experiences of their own choosing, thereby improving recall. The study team, adapting Smith (1981), also used probes after some questions to enhance recall and stimulate further discussion among participants.

- The study team incorporated techniques suggested by Kirk and Miller (1986) to increase the validity of the data by accurately reflecting and describing the source, setting, events, or behavior observed. For example, the team validated statements made by focus group participants by observation and comparison with extant documentation as suggested by Campbell (1975).

- The team conducted a number of manual and computerized reviews of the data contained in the FLD to insure the accuracy of the locators' contents in the machine-readable database.

- Observation, interviewing, content analysis, site visits and focus groups and a variety of other qualitative data collection techniques were employed. Data collected from one source were cross-checked with other sources.

This exploratory study was designed to capture the range of types of locators and the spectrum of policy views on locator development. The study was not intended to be a statistically representative sample of a larger population of locators or of policy positions. The qualitative approach provided the study team with a rich array of empirical data from which to draw conclusions and make policy recommendations. The combination of the steps described above contributed to increasing the credibility, reliability, and validity of the data as well as to the overall utility of study findings.

THE FEDERAL LOCATOR DATABASE: CONTENT AND ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 3

One objective of the research project was to produce a preliminary descriptive list of government locators. To produce this list, and to analyze the data collected on various agency information databases and information systems, the study team designed and created a machine-readable database. The FLD contains all data collected during the project about government agencies' databases and information systems considered as potential locators.

The development of the FLD was an evolutionary process beginning with the identification of information to be collected about agency databases and information systems and ending with the final analysis and identification of locator systems. The design of the FLD occurred in parallel with a number of other data collection activities. This section of the report details the content of the FLD and the process by which the study team identified databases and information systems as locator systems.

Database Design and Structure

Each record in the database consists of approximately 120 fields, including a unique identification number and fields describing aspects of each agency database or information system analyzed as a potential locator system. The following lists a selection of fields included in the FLD record:

- Acronym and full name of locator
- Agency responsible for locator
- Purpose of locator
- Content of locator
- Hardware and software information
- Output formats
- Contact person for locator.

To assist in the analysis and evaluation, the FLD record included other pertinent information for each potential locator system. A complete list of the data elements of the record and structure of the FLD can be found in the second volume of this report, Volume II: User Guide and Codebook for the Federal Locator Database.

The study team implemented the FLD in Paradox (Version 3.5), a microcomputer relational database system produced by Borland International, which provided sufficient data entry screen features for efficient data entry and report generation capabilities required during the analysis phase. Procedures developed for data entry ensured consistency of input, mechanisms for identifying and eliminating duplicate entries, and the resolution of ambiguous information.

All data entered into the FLD came from one of several (or a combination of) sources: (1) printed sources about Federal databases and information systems; (2) agency responses to the OMB Call for Information (see Appendix B); and (3) follow-up interviews by a member of the study team. A record-by-record review of the data elements ensured that the records accurately reflected the information obtained from these sources.

Database Contents

The study team determined that 53 of the agency databases and information systems for which data were collected can be considered locators. The initial FLD contained descriptive information for approximately 290 agency databases and information systems. (The initial FLD refers to the database containing all entries submitted; the final FLD refers to the database containing the 53 locator systems.) Some agency submissions resulting from the OMB Call for Information clearly did not meet the criteria for a locator system. Because the agencies themselves reported these systems, the study team entered the information into the database for later consideration and analysis as potential locator systems. After the final phase of analysis, the FLD consisted of 53 locator systems.

The records in the initial FLD represent systems in approximately 40 government agencies. Agencies submitting the largest number of descriptions of potential locator systems were the:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of the Interior
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The majority of entries in the initial FLD reported on single agency databases and information systems, but several submissions described systems that provided multi-agency information or were the result of multi-agency efforts. Table 1 lists the agencies reporting databases and information systems and the number of entries in the initial FLD by agency.

The initial FLD contained approximately 290 original records. A review of the database after supplementary material and updates had been entered resulted in the identification of approximately 40 duplicate records. The most complete record (i.e., the record established from the data returned from the OMB Call for Information) became the base record, to which the study team merged information from the duplicate record. Comparing the information agencies reported for each candidate system with criteria established to identify locator systems (discussed below), the study team identified 53 that can be considered locator systems. Approximately 190 records described databases and information systems that did not meet the criteria.

Appendices B and C in Volume II of this report contain printouts of the non-duplicate records for entries in the FLD. The records in the printouts are in a brief record format and contain selected fields from the complete record. The information provided in the record includes the unique identification number, the name of the system, the agency responsible for it, and the purpose and contents of the system. The sources for this information were the agencies, printed indexes and guides, and follow-up interviews. To examine the full record for a system, the copy of the FLD in machine-readable form accompanying Volume II should be consulted.

Limitations of the Database Contents

The OMB Call for Information, searches of printed directories of government databases and information systems, follow-up contacts, and other sources provided a wealth of data about agency databases and information systems. Too often, however, important

Table 1. Number of Reported Databases and Information Systems Per Agency

REPORTING ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF SYSTEMS REPORTED
Agency for International Development	2
Central Intelligence Agency	1
Congress	1
Department of Agriculture	17
Department of Commerce	31
Department of Defense	19
Department of Education	5
Department of Energy	17
Department of Health and Human Services	38
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2
Department of Justice	6
Department of State	3
Department of Transportation	8
Department of Veterans Affairs	3
Department of the Interior	22
Department of the Treasury	3
Environmental Protection Agency	20
Federal Communications Commission	1
Federal Emergency Management Agency	4
Federal Trade Commission	1
General Accounting Office	2
General Services Administration	1
Government Printing Office	3
Library of Congress	2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	14
National Gallery of Art	1
National Science Foundation	3
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	2
Office of Management and Budget	1
Office of Technology Assessment	1
Resolution Trust Corporation	1
Small Business Administration	1
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1
U.S. Information Agency	1
U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency	1
Departments of Veterans Affairs and Health and Human Services	1
Private (Non-Federal)	7

aspects about potential locator systems were not clearly described in the materials gathered. The reports on agency databases and information systems that were relatively complete gave the study team a level of confidence in determining the status of those systems vis-a-vis the criteria for locator systems. Such reports were in the minority. More often the team had to rely on information that was ambiguous or contradictory in making the determination. Figure 3 summarizes the constraints and issues that the study team encountered in analyzing the data collected on entries in the initial FLD.

Lack of Consistent Information Reported to Evaluate the Entries

The study team developed and pretested data collection forms to secure information on comparable data elements. These data collection instruments were successful to the extent that they solicited common areas of information and agencies reported full and complete information. The data collection instruments could not ensure, however, that agencies reported their information in a uniform manner. The ways in which the agencies described their systems, e.g., the vocabulary chosen, varied considerably among the reports.

Lack of Detail in Information Reported to Evaluate the Entries

Agencies often did not supply enough detailed information for a firm and confident determination about a potential locator system. For some of the data elements in the record, the limited reporting was minimally acceptable. For example, the contents field described one system as containing "specialized scientific and technical information sources" (SU-ID# 281), but does not detail what these information sources are. In another case, the purpose field contains the description, "repository of nutritional compositional data used by several databases and publications" (SU-ID# 283). It would have been helpful to ascertain whether the databases and publications were for agency use exclusively or for use external to the agency.

Too Much Noise in the Data Collected

Some of the entries in the initial FLD may represent systems that have the character of locator systems, yet they did not meet minimum criteria (i.e., publicly accessible and machine-readable) to be considered. The OMB Call for Information was specific in requesting agencies to report only those databases and information systems that met these basic criteria. Ambiguous submissions resulted in a substantial amount of time being spent in tracking down additional information about particular databases or information systems to confirm that they did not provide public access or were not machine-readable.

No Clear Definition of Public Access

Agencies apparently have varying understandings and interpretations of what it means to offer public access to their databases and information systems. On

Figure 3. Summary of Limitations of the Database Contents

- Lack of consistent information reported to evaluate the entries
- Lack of detail in information reported to evaluate the entries
- Too much noise in the data collected
- No clear definition of public access
- Lack of certainty that all potential locators were identified
- Lack of comprehensive coverage
- Lack of exemplars.

the one hand, some systems were designated as not being publicly accessible, yet the public could have access to them through either mediated or staff searches of the system. The study team, however, considered systems that offered mediated, staff searches, or fee-based access as publicly accessible. Other agencies, assuming a narrow interpretation of "publicly accessible," might not have reported such potential locators. If a reported system provided access only to government employees or their contractors, or it contained classified information, the study team designated it as not offering public access.

Lack of Certainty That All Potential Locators Were Identified

Every attempt was made to identify and collect data for all agency databases and information systems that could be considered potential locator systems. However, apparent gaps began to emerge when the study team looked closely at which particular agencies, or divisions and offices of agencies, were represented in the FLD. For example, the Department of Labor reported no potential locators.

The universe of Federal databases and information systems is constantly expanding, and while this project attempted to identify existing potential locator systems, there were systems in the process of coming online during the time period covered by the project. For example, the study team received reports of two systems near the end of the project (after the database had been closed for final analysis). One was a new release of A Guide to Selected National Environmental Statistics in the U.S. Government (Environmental Protection Agency, 1992); the other was a prototype system at NASA progressing to a beta test version (Duncan, 1992). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) system is an interesting example of the dynamic nature of potential locators. The documentation for the system explains that "this is the second edition of the Guide and the prototype of an evolving sourcebook that will be updated and expanded over time" (p. xi). Many systems may be in such states of evolution. Thus, the study team concluded that additional potential locator systems are likely to exist that are not represented by records in the FLD.

Lack of Comprehensive Coverage

The locator systems identified by the study team seldom were comprehensive inventories of all information products of the agency, at least from the descriptions of content and purpose provided. In some cases, a system's domain was limited to certain products and activities. For example, the Information Systems Engineering Bulletin Board Systems (SU-ID# 00108) states that it "provides access to information on NIST National Computer Systems Laboratory and ISE program activities" and includes "summaries of standards reports, publications lists, and a listing of other bulletin board systems." There were also instances in which several systems in a particular agency covered one or more groups of information products. Seldom did the reported information confirm unambiguously that an identified locator system provided pointer information to all of an agency's information products.

Lack of Exemplars

There were only a few archetypal or model systems that could be pointed to as "good examples of good examples." In this group is the NASA Master Directory (SU-ID# 330) and EPA's Information Systems Inventory (SU-ID# 213). Part of this relates to the issue of the lack of comprehensive coverage. More important is the likelihood that agencies did not necessarily establish these systems solely to provide a locator function. Instead, other mission-oriented goals could have been the driving force in the development of a particular system. Therefore, only incidently or as a by-product do the reported databases and information systems serve as a locator system for some of the agency's information products and systems.

These limitations and constraints affected the study team's evaluation of the records in the FLD. The determination of whether or not a system can be considered a locator system therefore must be qualified. It is possible that others may disagree with our designation of the 53 locator systems. The study team believes, however, the final FLD is a reasonable attempt at systematically evaluating agencies' databases and information systems with a set of criteria to data of uneven quality.

Analysis of FLD Records

One objective of collecting data on the agency databases and information systems was to determine whether or not any would be candidates for a GIILS. The development of a GIILS required a working definition of the type of entities to include. Defining such entities, i.e., agency databases and information systems that served locator-like functions, was a two-step process. First, a locator system needed to be described conceptually. Next, the term had to be operationalized and the aspects of a locator system described in order to recognize it. The actual descriptions of agency databases and information systems were primary sources for developing a definition of a locator system.

Evolution of a Concept

Federal Information Inventory/Locator Systems: From Burden to Benefit: Final Report (McClure, et al., 1990) conceptually defined a GIILS as "an information system that contains, minimally, (1) citations and abstracts of publicly available U.S. government information, regardless of format (e.g., print or CD-ROM) or type of information (e.g., statistical or scientific), and (2) the name of the agency or other source where the information can be obtained" (p. 3). The definition was offered to present "a concept for discussion and a means to begin the process of identifying the key issues" (p. 10).

That report examined policy instruments that mandate various types of locators and developed a typology of those systems, including:

- Clearinghouses
- Data collection control systems
- Bibliographical, factual, statistical information systems
- Information referral services
- Other systems.

These categories were based on the purpose of the system (McClure, et al., 1990, p. 12).

The notion of a GIILS as a system that describes finding tools to government information emerged from the 1990 effort. The system can be envisioned as a point of entry for locating government information. Therefore, the entities a GIILS contains should be pointers to such information. The entities would not contain the source information itself, but would point to it and enable subsequent access. Conceptually, a GIILS accommodates at least two general query structures:

- Is there information on (topic)?
- Where can I find information on (topic)?

These "finding tools" and "pointers" would be the agency databases and information systems that were serving locator-like functions for agency information resources and products. The "finding tool" facet is primary in the conceptual definition of a locator system.

In addition, two other primary criteria must be met by the databases and information systems considered as locator systems for this study: (1) they must be publicly accessible, and (2) they must be in machine-readable format. The study team interpreted public access broadly to include mediated searches, fee-based services, etc. If a system contained classified materials or was available only to government employees or contractors, then it failed to meet the public access criterion. The locator system was required to be in machine-readable form. Some of these are also available in printed form or output from the locator system might be offered in printed form. However, if the database or information system was not in machine-readable form, it failed to meet the second minimum criterion.

Thus the working definition for an agency-based locator system requires it to be:

- A finding tool or pointer to Federal information and/or single agency information resources and products
- Machine-readable, i.e., electronic database or information system
- Publicly accessible.

These criteria guided the identification of locators throughout the study.

Categorizing Online Databases and Information Systems

The single category of "locator" proved insufficient given the descriptions agencies provided for their databases and information systems. Some potential locator systems appeared to contain pointers to a variety of information resources. For example, the National Environmental Data and Referral Service (SU-ID# 109) "describes and points the user to various holders of environmental datasets" (from the Purpose field); Document Information Directory System (SU-ID# 121) states that it "contains a listing of all materials produced by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health" (from the Purpose field). In these cases, one is a locator for datasets and the other is a bibliographic inventory system.

The study team examined a number of guides to online databases for definitions, descriptions, and categories of machine-readable databases and information systems. A well-known guide, Computer-Readable Databases (Williams, 1991), included a complete list of the terms used to describe the types of databases. Distinctions between the types developed by Williams are based primarily on data representation and resulted in the following major groups:

- Word-oriented
- Numeric
- Graphic
- Audio

New types of databases are appearing, and Williams has added two other categories accommodate their special characteristics:

- Electronic services
- Software

The Directory of Online Databases (Cuadra, 1991) used a classification scheme based on the type of information or data included in the database. The two main categories are subdivided as follows:

- Reference databases
    - Bibliographic
    - Referral
- Source databases
    - Numeric
    - Textual-numeric
    - Full text
    - Software

After examining the various guides to online databases, it became increasingly apparent that all guides do not use standardized or common terminology. While Williams' and Cuadra's categories provided some guidance to the study team, they were not specific enough for the purposes of this project.

Database Typology Developed from a Review of Potential Inventory/Locator Systems

The development of a typology containing categories of databases and information systems reported by the agencies served two purposes. First, the categories assisted in the evaluation and understanding of the data collected about potential locator systems. Second, from a user's perspective, knowing that something is a locator is helpful; knowing that it is a locator of a particular type is not only more helpful, but it can increase users' effectiveness in finding what they need when navigating through the online universe of Federal information systems and databases. Informing users that a particular database or information system is a bibliographic inventory rather than a datasets inventory locator will enable them to more easily access the information pertinent to resolving their information need.

The typology of agency databases and information systems guided the analysis of the records in the FLD, and the information contained in the records served to refine the categories in the typology. While "locator" is a broad term reflecting the attributes listed above (i.e., a pointer, machine-readable, etc.), a locator may include various types of information. The descriptions in the FLD records provided the basis to determine which category to assign to a particular database or information system. Initially, the study team categorized only those systems selected as locators. During the final phase of analysis of the FLD records, the agency databases and information systems not identified as locator systems also received a category label. Categorizing both sets of systems resulted in two typologies. Figure 4 lists the typology of locator systems. Figure 5 presents the typology describing databases and information systems that the study team did not select as locator systems.

There is, however, a relationship between the categories in Figure 4 and those in Figure 5 since they often refer to databases and information systems with similar content. While some categories in Figure 5 may include pointer information, such pointer information did not refer primarily to government information, agency activities, or personnel. In other cases, the category represents the actual "Source" database where a requestor would retrieve the actual information rather than pointers to the sources. The class of bibliographic databases includes primarily non-Federal information or represent the holdings of agency libraries. This is in contrast to a bibliographic inventory locator which lists an agency's publications or other material printed by the government.

Several databases and information systems did not meet the basic criteria of offering public access and

Figure 4. Typology of Locator Systems

Bibliographic Inventory Locator
listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of publications produced or compiled by an agency (agencies) or other government printed material. Does not include agencies' library catalogs or systems housing bibliographic information not primarily produced or compiled by the agency

Data Processing, Technology, Software Inventory Locator
listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of information about available systems, including hardware, software, etc.

Databases Inventory Locator
listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of databases available through Federal agencies

Datasets Inventory Locator
listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of available datasets (primarily files of scientific raw data, such as atmospheric or space data)

Directory
listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of predominantly Federal agencies, their personnel, services, etc.; can serve as a referral source

Locator
system that meets the basic definition of a "locator" and does not point to a particular type of information or system as in the case of the other categories

Multifunction
systems that include more than one of the types of locators described here. In addition, these systems may include information or data that is not considered a locator (e.g., full-text files). In most cases, the type of locator as a subdivision in this category has been provided as in the following:
--Bibliographic Inventory, Bulletin Board System
--Bibliographic Inventory, Project Reports
--Project Reports, Directory

Project Reports Inventory Locators
list compiled by Federal agency(ies) of either ongoing or completed research projects, programs, or other activities by an agency. Will point to these projects, programs, etc., by providing contact names, addresses, etc.

Other
locators that provide listings of information that do not fit into the other categories because they have unique characteristics, or there was inadequate information available to make another determination

being in machine-readable format, yet structurally they can be considered locators, i.e., pointers to government information. Therefore, Figure 5 includes categories (e.g., Inventory/Locator, Bibliographic Inventory, etc.) to which these systems were assigned. For example, the Forest Service Information Network - Forestry Online (SU-ID# 186) "provides references to all Forest Service produced or authored publications and other materials relevant to Forest Service programs," yet it is not publicly accessible.

Figure 5. Typology of Non-Locator Systems

Bibliographic
files containing references to printed materials such as books, journals, reports, and maps; a number of specified types within this category are identified as:
- **A&I/Citation**
  bibliographic file consisting of abstracts and citations to printed materials
- **Catalog**
  bibliographic file of items held in an agency library, therefore a catalog; these are not items necessarily published by the agency
- **Clearinghouse**
  bibliographic listing of materials collected or made accessible by an established clearinghouse
- **Inventory**
  list of agency-produced information; is a locator, but does not meet the basic criteria, i.e., publicly accessible, machine-readable

Bulletin Board
bulletin board systems that can have a variety of functions, including full-text of documents, etc.

Directory
listing of people, organizations, etc., but predominantly NOT government-affiliated

Full-text
source database with full-text of documents, etc.

Inventory/Locator
has the characteristics of a locator or inventory, but does not meet the basic criteria, i.e., publicly accessible, machine-readable

Project Reports
listing of products of research projects and programs

Other
any other systems that are not described by the other categories; a number of specified types within this category are identified as:
- **Internal**
  document tracker; administrative system: numeric
- **Source**
  database contains the source data, such as numeric, statistical, or other data
- **Technology**
  listing of technology, software, automated data processing, and other materials and resources
- **Test Reports**
  test results, compliance tests, etc.

Determining Whether Candidate Systems Are Locator Systems

Entries in the FLD had to meet two basic, minimum criteria to be considered a locator system: (1) offer public access; and (2) be in machine-readable form. Other reasons for not considering a database or information system to be a locator are listed in Figure 6.

The reasons in Figure 6 come directly from the reported information. The reasons, if available from the reported information, were recorded in square brackets [ ] in the SU-Comment1 field of the FLD record. In Appendix C of Volume II, which is the printout in brief record format of the systems not considered to be locators from the FLD, this information is found in the "Type of Database or Information System/Reason Why Not a Locator" area. Reports for agency databases and information systems that provided any of the reasons included in Figure 6 indicated that a particular system would not be considered a locator system.

It is important to note that use of different criteria and/or interpretations of these criteria could result in the identification of a set of locators that varies from that identified by the study team.

Figure 6. Specific Reasons for Not Considering a Database or Information System as a Locator System

Discontinued
system is no longer maintained or operational

Insufficient Information
not enough information was available on the system to make a determination; default decision is to not consider it a locator

No Public Access
access is restricted to certain people or groups of people or information is classified; does not include situations where access is mediated or where there is a fee for access

Not Active
system is not currently operational; no new data are being entered

Not Located and Verified
Washington team member could not locate system about which we had initial information; this suggests that the system is no longer available/operational/maintained, etc.

Not Machine-Readable
system is not machine-readable

Part of Larger Locator
system is a subset of larger system that is a locator

Private
operated by a non-Federal agency or organization

Prototype
system is in the prototype stage; may or may not have public access

Replaced by Another System
system has been superseded or replaced by another system

Profile of the Group Considered to be Locators

The study team performed the final analysis on all available data in the FLD as of June 1, 1992, when the database was closed to further input. Fifty-three agency databases and information systems can be considered locator systems. (These systems are more accurately described as "potential" or "likely" locators, as explained in the section of this chapter on Limitations of the Database Contents.) While some entries can be disputed as to whether or not they are locators, consistency in the evaluation and determination, based on the working definitions of a locator system, was the objective of the analysis.

In some cases, the information provided was quite clear and the determination was relatively straightforward. National Environmental Data and Referral Service (SU-ID# 109) states that "it contains only descriptions, not actual data, and refers the user to the holder of the data." Yet, in other entries, the information given included scant descriptions and sometimes contradictory information, making these determinations difficult. For example, Data Base Search Service (SU-ID# 139) states that its purpose is "to provide the public with a search and retrieval system for all information contained in the FCC database files." Based on this information, the study team determined this entry not to be a locator because it appeared to be a source database rather than a pointer.

Using the typology of locator systems presented in Figure 4, the study team assigned each locator system to a specific category. In the final FLD submitted with this report, the SU-Comment1 field contains this information. In the printed brief record in Appendix B in Volume II, the assignment is found in the "Type of Locator" area. Table 2 presents the categories of locator systems and the number of entries in each category.

Table 1 lists the number of agencies represented by entries recorded in the FLD. Nearly 50% of these agencies had submitted information on databases and information systems that were determined to be locator systems. Table 3 lists these agencies and the number of locator systems represented in the FLD.

Despite the limitations on the descriptive information provided for agencies' databases and information systems, the study team identified a number of locators. Additional information would have enhanced the process of analysis and increased the confidence of these determinations. Yet using the working definitions for a locator system and the typology of these systems developed in the course of the research project, the final list of systems considered to be locators is a credible preliminary group of pointers to agency information products, systems, personnel, and activities.

Table 2. Number of Locator Systems in Categories of the Typology

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ENTRIES
Multifunction	15
Bibliographic Inventory	12
Project Reports Inventory	8
Datasets Inventory	7
Directory	5
Databases Inventory	3
Data Processing Inventory	2
Locator	1

Table 3. Agencies and Their Locator Systems

AGENCY	NUMBER OF INVENTORY/ LOCATOR SYSTEMS
Department of Agriculture	1
Department of Commerce	13
Department of Defense	2
Department of Education	1
Department of Energy	3
Department of Health and Human Services	8
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2
Department of the Interior	6
Department of Justice	2
Department of Veterans Affairs	1
Environmental Protection Agency	2
Government Printing Office	2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	6
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	1
Office of Management and Budget	1
Resolution Trust Corporation	1
Departments of Veterans Affairs and Health and Human Services	1

Profile of the Group of Databases Not Considered to be Locator Systems

The group of entries not considered to be locator systems totaled approximately 190. A primary reason for an entry to be placed in this group was that the database or information system did not offer public access. Nearly 33% of the entries had no public access. Table 4 shows the number of databases and information systems which, for one or more reasons, were eliminated from consideration. Because all reports did not include specific reasons, the total in Table 4 does not equal 190.

Some agency databases and information systems met the minimum criteria and were not subject to other reasons (listed in Figure 6) for eliminating them as potential locator systems. The study team determined,

Table 4. Reasons Why Database/Information Systems Were Not Considered Locators

REASON	NUMBER OF ENTRIES
No public access	66
Part of larger locator	16
Discontinued	11
Not machine-readable	10
Not located and verified	6
Private	6
Insufficient information	5
Prototype	5
Replaced by another system	3
Not active	2

however, that they did not meet the working definition of a locator system. In a few cases, an entry would have been included in the group determined to be locator systems had it met the minimum criteria (specifically, if it had offered public access).

To give a more detailed view of the types of databases and information systems agencies reported, the study team categorized all entries not considered to be locator systems (based on the categories listed in Figure 5). Table 5 summarizes the categories and the number of entries included in each category for this group of agency databases and information systems. Some entries did not include enough information to indicate an appropriate category. Therefore, the number of entries in Table 5 does not account for all of the approximately 190 systems the study team included in the group not considered to be locators.

Network Access to Agency Databases and Information Systems

Electronic databases and information systems offer opportunities for access via telecommunications and other electronic networks. This report presents a vision of an networked-based GIILS that will allow remote users the possibility of directly connecting to agency databases and information systems. Such a vision assumes that agencies might provide Internet/NREN and other telecommunication access to some of their systems, particularly those identified as locator systems.

Agencies reported a variety of access mechanisms to their systems already in place (e.g., dial-up access, access through online vendors, etc.). The number of agencies, however, reporting Internet access was a minority. Among all reported databases and information systems, approximately 15, or only 6%, provide access via the Internet. Approximately 17% of the identified locator systems currently offer Internet access. The agencies offering Internet access are a minority, yet they provide concrete examples how the Internet is currently being used in the dissemination of agency information resources and products.

Locators Evaluated for NARA System Description Guidelines

NARA has identified a set of information elements that should be included in a "complete and accurate inventory of all agency electronic recordkeeping systems" (National Archives and Records Administration,

Table 5. Number of Databases and Information Systems in Categories

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ENTRIES
Other – Source	25
Other – Internal	20
Directory*	18
Other	15
Project Reports*	13
Bibliographic – Catalog	12
Full-text	10
Bibliographic – Clearinghouse	7
Bulletin Board Systems	4
Bibliographic	4
Bibliographic – Inventory*	4
Inventory/Locator*	3
Bibliographic – Abstract&Indexing/Citation	3
Other –Test Reports	3
Other – Technology	2
Other – Numeric	1

NOTE: Categories marked with an asterisk (*) also appear as catagories for locator systems (Figure 4).

1990, p. 15). The study team examined the locator systems identified in this study to assess the extent to which the following NARA-prescribed information elements were available:

- Name of the system
- System control number
- Agency program supported by the system
- Purpose of the system
- Data input and sources
- Major output
- Information content.

NARA requires these elements "to make an initial appraisal of the information system" (National Archives and Records Administration, 1990, p. 15).

Volume II of this report lists all FLD data elements that were created for this project and additional information about them. In some cases, there is a match between a data element in the FLD and a NARA information element. In other cases, a single NARA information element can be constructed from several data elements in the FLD. In the case of the NARA element "Agency program supported by the program," some information is available from the database, but there was no specific information collected regarding the "agency program(s) or mission(s) to which the system relates" (National Archives and Records Administration, 1990, p. 15). Figure 7 presents the NARA information elements and the associated data elements in the FLD.

The study team generated a printed report using the data elements listed from the FLD to analyze the extent to which the information required by NARA was included for each of the identified locator systems. This report is included in Appendix E in Volume II of this report. Table 6 shows the percentage of locators reported by agencies that provided information for the NARA elements.

For most locator systems, the information elements NARA requires for its descriptions of systems were available. Any GIILS should incorporate the NARA requirements regarding descriptive information about agency databases and information systems. Agencies should be required, however, to develop a method for providing a system control number for their systems, since 78% of the locators did not have this NARA-prescribed information available. Future calls for information about locator systems should ask agencies to specify the programs or missions to which the system relates. Finally, the locator systems function as important finding tools to agency information resources and products.

The FLD as a Tool For Developing a GIILS

The creation of the FLD is an important step in developing a GIILS. The descriptive information contained in the FLD provides a number of insights about the content and structure of Federal locator systems.

Figure 7. NARA Information Elements And Associated FLD Elements

NARA INFORMATION ELEMENT	FLD DATA ELEMENT(S)
Name of the system	TITL1, TITL2
System control number	ISYST
Agency program supported by the system	AGEN1, AGEN2, AGEN3, LAW1, POC-NAME, POC-TITLE, POC-AGENCY, POC-ADDRESS1, POC-ADDRESS2, POC-STATE, POC-ZIP, POC-FAX, POC-PHONE, POC-EMAIL
Purpose of the system	PUR1 - PUR6
Data input and sources	SOR1 - SOR4
Major output	OUTPUT1 - OUTPUT10
Information content	CON1 - CON4

Table 6. Locator Systems Providing NARA Information Elements

NARA INFORMATION ELEMENT	PERCENTAGE OF INVENTORY/ LOCATOR SYSTEMS
Name of the system	100%
Purpose of the system	100%
Information content	98%
Major output	98%
Data input and sources	93%
System control number	22%
Agency program supported by the system*	100%

* NOTE: This NARA element comprises several FLD data elements, and all locators had information reported for some of the data elements. The data element LAW1 (statute requiring locator) was missing in 40% of the locators.

Readers interested in more detailed descriptive information regarding the locators will want to review the actual entries in the database itself. Moreover, a technical assessment of these locators could offer valuable ideas for the design of a GIILS.

It is especially important to note that despite a range of limitations and the possibility that not all agencies responded to the OMB Call for Information, that the study team did identify 53 locators. In all likelihood, there are more Federal locators than those described in the FLD. Nonetheless, the FLD is the first step to establishing a comprehensive listing of locators being produced by Federal agencies. Every effort should be made to maintain and update this database and increase its coverage and comprehensiveness.

Equally important, the development of the FLD and the analysis of its contents assisted the study team in developing and refining data collection instruments for identifying critical success factors and key issues, a discussion of which follows in the next two chapters.

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS IN AGENCY LOCATOR DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 4

The efforts, described in Chapter 3, to identify and describe locators within the Federal government allowed the study team to draw several conclusions:

- A government-wide locator does not exist nor is there one planned by any agency
- A number of agency locators do exist, several of which served multiple agencies
- The agency locators are not all of uniform type but vary in content and purposes, based largely on differing agency missions.

The study team conducted interviews, focus groups, and on-site visits to 9 of the 53 existing agency locators to verify the information that had been obtained. The site visits included at least one example of each kind of locator, as identified in the study's typology (see Chapter 3, Figure 4).

The site visits also provided an opportunity for the study team to identify critical success factors in locator development. Critical success factors are broadly defined following Rockart (1979, p. 85) to be those areas where "things must go right" if a locator is to be successfully created, maintained, and used. These factors are of vital importance to future locator developers and policymakers seeking to foster locator creation and use.

The study team developed a set of questions to elicit critical success factors:

- What is the history of the agency's creation of a locator?
- Why has the agency succeeded in developing a locator where other agencies have not?
- What are the issues and barriers faced in locator creation and maintenance?
- What hardware and software are used?
- What agency purposes and objectives are achieved?
- Are there policy incentives that can be deployed to encourage the development and use of agency locators?

- What plans does the agency have for NREN accessibility?
- What are the next steps in locator development?
- What is the feasibility of combining agency locators into a government-wide locator?

The goal of this exploratory effort was to discover as wide a range of potential critical success factors as possible rather than to suggest statistical representativeness. Figure 8 summarizes the critical success factors that emerged from these site visits. This chapter describes each of these factors and discusses them in terms of their importance to locator development.

Know Your Users

A critical success factor for virtually all agency locator producers is the need to know more about their locator's users. One respondent, a successful and committed manager of an agency locator, remarked, "Isn't it about time we discovered how locators are used and whether users need them?" Yet it is interesting to note that while the need for user surveys is known, few agencies have actually conducted any. Only one agency has built a user feedback mechanism directly into its locator, but the agency has not yet had time to analyze the data.

Several personnel in one agency independently remarked that "regulations [as a result of the Paperwork Reduction Act] did not allow them to conduct user surveys" of their information products. But a new policy emphasis on involving the user in the creation and development of information products is evident in the proposed revision of Circular A-130 (Office of Management and Budget, 1992, p. 18304), which notes:

> Sections 8a(7)(h) and (i) propose new practices for agencies to observe in communicating with the public about information dissemination. Among agencies' responsibilities for dissemination is an active knowledge of, and regular consultation with, the users of their information products. A primary reason for communication with users is to gain their contribution to improving the quality and relevance of government information — how it is created, collected, and disseminated. Consultations with users might include conversations at conferences and workshops, careful attention to correspondence and telephone communications (e.g., logging and analyzing inquiries), or formalized user surveys.

Government agencies are infrequent practitioners of basic marketing techniques, such as identifying who an agency's users are (or might be), finding out what they need, and investigating how they use existing information products.

Figure 8. Summary of Critical Success Factors

- Know your users
- Know factors shaping the agency's mission and how a locator complements that mission
- Understand the role of agency and locator in information life-cycle management
- Determine the need for inter-agency and/or intra-agency partnerships
- Recognize agency technological milestones in locator development
- Position the locator within the agency for maximum effectiveness
- Address personnel and training issues early
- Find product champions
- Know when to outsource and what to ask for when you do
- Understand the complexity of identifying data for inclusion in the locator
- Deal with data quality issues up front
- Make adequate plans for distribution and high visibility
- Understand the costs
- Capitalize on the benefits
- Cooperate on standards development and enforcement
- Plan for the future as well as the present

Agency respondents who have defined a target user group usually mention one of the following: the President; Congress; a monitoring agency, such as OMB, GSA or the General Accounting Office (GAO); or other internal agency groups. Noticeably absent are the taxpayers, be they individuals or businesses, or other organizations, such as state government agencies, schools, libraries, non-profit organizations, research laboratories, or the international community.

Know Factors Shaping the Agency's Mission and How a Locator Complements that Mission

All agency officials stressed the critical importance of relating an agency locator to the forces shaping an agency's mission. Elements shaping respondent agencies' missions include whether the agency:

- Has an Executive, Legislative, or Judicial mandate
- Is primarily an information producer, collector/organizer, disseminator, or customizer/broker
- Has a legal mandate to create a locator or disseminate information
- Is centrally managed or is a decentralized, distributed, umbrella-type, organization
- Is mostly an in-house information product developer or, instead, relies heavily on outsourcing
- Is a newly created and young (implying to some, flexible and innovative behavior) versus an older agency (implying conservative, cumbersome, and precedent-bound behavior)
- Has an approach to public access and dissemination of information that is grudging, self-interested, and compliance-based versus proactive and client-oriented
- Has a fundamental scientific, medical, defense/security, commercial, social service, or administrative (bureaucratic, regulatory, or procurement) orientation
- Is a paper-based institution or computer-telecommunications-based agency
- Produces mostly bibliographic, textual, statistical, spatial, or audiovisual information.

Time did not permit exploration of the ramifications of these factors shaping an agency's mission and locator development. It is significant that the respondents relied on one or more of the above elements to explain or justify an action involved with locator development.

All respondents concurred that a locator would not survive if not explicitly tied to the mission of the agency. An agency's mission is defined by Executive, Legislative, or Judicial mandate. Yet agencies have creative latitude when implementing their missions. The NASA Master Directory and the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Health and Human Services Combined Health Information Database (CHID) are examples of locators where groups of agencies determined for themselves that a locator was mandated by their missions.

Government policymakers must take these diverse factors shaping Federal agency missions into account when seeking to encourage locator development. Explicit statements requiring a locator, describing its contents, and tying a locator to an agency's mission are welcome. But the range of factors shaping agencies' missions suggest the need to be flexible in policy pronouncements, monitoring, and enforcement.

Understand the Role of Agency and Locator in Information Life-Cycle Management

A critical success factor for an agency to consider when it responds to a request for a new information product or service is to understand its role, position, and obligation in information life-cycle management.

The information life cycle consists of a series of value-added (Taylor, 1986) stages encompassing information production, organization, presentation, use and disposition. A more detailed description of the information life-cycle includes:

- Production: information creation, publication, marketing, and distribution
- Organization: selection, acquisition, storage, organization
- Presentation: presentation, dissemination, and customization

- Use: use of information products and services

- Disposition: preservation, and removal.

The proposed revision of Circular A-130 (Office of Management and Budget, 1992, Section 6d) offers a related definition. The proposed Circular, Section 8(a)1, notes that, "Agencies need to plan from the outset for the steps in the information life cycle." The proposed Circular continues in Section 8(a)4, "Each stage of the information life cycle carries with it records management responsibilities."

Agencies and their units often play multiple roles in managing the life cycle of information resources. Some agencies concentrate on one of the information life-cycle's steps. Federal labs have primary responsibility for knowledge creation. Information dissemination is NTIS' interest. NARA is concerned with disposition.

Often an agency will shift its primary orientation regarding information life cycle management due to a rapid increase or decrease in the volume of information present. As an illustration, when an agency addresses a new topic it often commits its information resources to knowledge production because it perceives that few others are interested in the area. Collecting knowledge becomes a more important focus than knowledge production as the amount of information produced by the agency and other interested parties increases. The agency refocuses again, as the volume of information continues to expand, simply to meet demand or to broker what it knows. The institution's orientation to information life cycle management shifts once more as it realizes that it can neither produce nor collect all the information that it needs.

An agency's perception of need for a locator varies depending on the agency's position in the information life cycle. Often agencies entering the information production phase see little need to perform the organization effort needed to create a locator. Agency managers feel that the few information resources produced are known to all and can be easily managed without a locator. Further these managers assume that this will always be so. There are few agency managers with the organization-wide view, training, and authority to recognize when agency production of a few key information resources has shifted to uncontrolled collection of a growing volume of data. A problem which locators are designed to solve.

An agency that recognizes it has entered the organization phase will often find the locator's inherent IRM efficiency appealing. After all, as outside regulators are fond of noting, an agency cannot manage its collection of information resources if it doesn't know what information it has and where it is located. Yet site visit respondents suggested that agencies are slow to realize that locators represent a solution to information organization problems. This is because appropriate agency managers are unable to recognize the early signs of this information life cycle shift.

Agencies in the organization phase that do perceive the need for a locator often view locator data entry and organization requirements as being too demanding and lacking in return on investment in time and resources. Agency managers again fail to anticipate the shift by an agency to the presentation phase of the life cycle. Attention to data quality in the organization phase will pay dividends in the presentation phase. In the presentation phase disseminating high caliber, customized, information products is paramount.

A locator may play a useful role at every stage of the information life cycle. But the ability of an agency to perceive the need may be hampered by it's failure to understand its position and direction in the information life cycle. A locator is an obvious, quick way to become a principal player in the Federal information environment. Policymakers seeking to promote locators must use a flexible array of tactics that show agencies the fit between agency and locator within the information life cycle.

Determine the Need for Inter-agency and/or Intra-agency Partnerships

If an agency (or a unit within an agency) realizes that it cannot produce or collect enough information, or even respond fully to its users' information demands, a logical approach is to look for help. Several of the locators investigated by the study team are products of inter-agency partnerships. The NASA Master Directory, the Department of Commerce, NOAA's Automated Electronic System for Ocean Pollution (AESOP), and Department of Veterans Affairs' and Department of Health and Human Services', CHID are examples. Others, for example, EPA's ISI locator, are the result of extensive intra-agency participation. All agencies considered additional partnerships with external sources (e.g., other Federal government agencies, state and local governments, and universities). As the study team's Washington, D.C. member noted,

> Successful (i.e., well-funded, well-known, and functioning) locators originate in multi-origin committees and/or are directed by such committees. In effect, they are explicit (e.g., Department of Veterans Affairs' and Department of Health and Human Services', CHID) or implicit (e.g., NASA's Master Directory) cooperative entities. Locators can't survive as someone's private project. They require broad-based support.

Sharing data and equipment, developing interoperable standards for communication, and providing more leverage when seeking funding are important critical success factors that broad-based participation provides.

Recognize Agency Technological Milestones in Locator Development

Another critical success factor necessary for locator development is to understand an agency's level of technological development and its impact on the organization. A set of key technological stages emerged as a result of analyzing responses to the study team's question, "What was the history of the agency's creation of a locator?" The study team identified and clustered patterns in the agencies' information technology development into stages. Figure 9 summarizes these stages. A critical success factor in locator development is understanding the organization's position on the migration path from paper-based to digital to electronically connected information technologies.

The recognition that information technologies provide problem-solving power occurs during the first stage. At a certain point on the information technology migration path, key agency officials recognize that better information offers solutions equal to those provided in the past by money, physical resources, and labor. Respondents likened the change in an agency'd awareness to a "paradigm shift." Restated in IRM terms, does the agency recognize that information is a strategic resource?

An agency's commitment to desktop computing closely follows this "IRM paradigm shift." Desktop computing involves putting hardware and software on everyone's desk and training personnel in its use. The need for training is often unforseen. Agency managers will assume that more and better technology means better information and better decision making. There appears to be a necessary period of time when the agency must commit substantial institutional resources without assurance of return on investment. A frenzied "throwing technology at every problem," may ensue. This behavior, referred to as technophoria, persists until administrators gain enough experience with the new information technologies to know how to evaluate them. A clear sign of the maturation process is the presence of planning and evaluation instruments monitoring the success and failure of the technology's deployment.

Figure 9. Agency Technological Milestones in Locator Development

- Migration from paper to machine-readable data
- "IRM paradigm shift," information as strategic agency resource
- Commitment to desktop computing
- Technophoria
- Standards
- Interoperability
- Getting connected
- Data quality, customization, value-added

Two principal problems that result from technophoria are multiple platforms and incompatible software. There are well-established trade-offs to be consideredsuch as: to what degree should hardware be standardized; what percentage of error-free, stable software code is "good enough;" and how much commitment should be made to user training and support? When a critical mass of equipment is available, the need for interoperability, connections, and attention to data quality becomes apparent.

Interoperability and getting connected become important once computers are on the desktop. When the equipment is in place and the basics mastered, there is a strong demand to communicate electronically. Most agencies begin with a local area network (LAN) in one unit and the intent of eventually linking all units. Connections outside the agency follow. This, in turn, causes renewed demand for standards, including standardization of hardware, software, communications protocols, and data dictionaries. As a recent General Accounting Office (GAO) study (1992, p. 22) notes,

> ...the inability of information systems to share data or work together has been a common problem throughout the Federal government. This inability often results when systems are developed without considering interagency or even agency-wide needs. In some cases, a lack of planning, problems implementing plans, and changes to requirements have contributed to the problem.

The development of plans and standards take time. Users are reluctant to wait once they have been introduced to the potential of digital communication.

Users need to know what information resources exist in enough detail to determine if the source is useful, the location of the resource and the type of access permitted, and the hardware, software, and training requirements. A locator is a natural solution. The development of a successful locator can begin once the agency recognizes the need. As a locator matures, emphasis shifts to improving data quality, adding value, and other customizing efforts.

There are a set of "technological milestones" that must be passed before the idea of a locator can be appreciated and given organizational support. For some agencies, simply getting a computer on appropriate desks is still a major hurdle. The development of a locator within an organization often comes after a number of information technology milestones have been passed by an organization. Policymakers may wish to encourage what might be termed "locator readiness" initiatives along the path toward the creation of an agency locator.

Position the Locator Within the Agency for Maximum Effectiveness

Site visit respondents suggested that deciding where to position a locator within an agency is not always straightforward. The organizational positioning of a locator is often based on self-interest rather than appropriate design. Figure 10 highlights some of the candidates for housing a locator and potential limitations facing each candidate.

Figure 10. Potential Agency Locator Organizational Positions and Their Limitations

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION	LIMITATION
IRM offices	Too linked to administrative surveillance
Systems departments	Not public service oriented
Libraries	Lacking power and/or technical sophistication
Individual scientist's labs	Strong commitment but no agency mandate
FOIA compliance offices	Scope of function too limited
Public information offices	Isolated from full array of agency activities

There are a number of key factors to consider when placing a locator within an organization. Respondents suggested that agency officials consider:

- Units that already have a logical or mandated need to access much of the required information. This unit's role should not be solely for performance surveillance

- Units with the necessary technical skills or, if the only thing the unit lacks is these skills, the ability to outsource

- Units with a locator-like role where users already naturally seek out agency information

- Units where the commitment to locators can survive the repeated follow-up necessary to get complete and accurate information.

The respondents unanimously agreed that it was critical to designate a specific unit as having locator development responsibilities rather than splitting responsibilities or being vague. Several respondents suggested that the agency head should be put in charge of deciding who within the organization should be responsible rather than imposing a uniform choice (e.g., the senior IRM official) from without.

Address Personnel and Training Issues Early

Training, and retraining, must be treated as part of the administrative responsibilities of providing a locator. Special attention should be devoted to acquainting new high-level agency appointees with the locator. Top management should be aware of the importance of locators to the agency. Agency leaders must be educated if the commitment to, and understanding of locators does not exist. Locator developers often encountered great resistance from "middle-level bureaucrats." Respondents felt that the hesitancy from this level of the organization had two causes: (1) these middle mangers had the most invested in perpetuating the organization's present way of operating; and (2) middle management, responsible for so much of an agency's day-to-day operations, had been least exposed (via continuing education) to newer information management practices.

Agency turnover is high, particularly among IRM, technical, and lower-level personnel. Two important elements affecting locator development are the difficulty of retaining technical staff to create a locator and the need to train new entry-level personnel. Both challenges point to the need to keep locators simple in terms of the software design and procedures to collect, enter, and update locator data. Respondents recognized the need for simple, quick but effective, orientation packages about the locator for use by new employees. The locator orientation information should explain the reasons a locator is important and how to use it. Agencies also must be prepared to retrain. Examples of existing locator training materials include National Aeronautics and Space Administration (1992), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (1985), and Environmental Protection Agency, Administration and Resources Management (1991b).

Find Product Champions

The presence of personally committed, dedicated, competent, and knowledgeable agency personnel is a critical success factor. Locator development is a "labor of love" according to most agency respondents. The importance of identifying product champions with the right combination of vision, commitment, and technical background should not be underestimated. For a more detailed recent discussion of the role of product champions see Lawless and Price (1992).

The need for support by upper administration for untried experimental activities is essential. Respondents noted that information technology has been the most rapidly changing area in the United States for the past 25 years. "Yet, we continue to manage information technology as if we know what we are doing. We rarely acknowledge the need for experimentation and the high probability of mistakes." Agencies need work environments and information policies that capitalize on the experience that mistakes bring while promoting the successes.

Know When to Outsource and What to Ask For When You Do

Knowing when to outsource is also a critical success factor in locator development. Outsourcing, the use of external contractors to perform all or a portion of an agency's data processing, is common in government and corporate settings. As Gupta and Gupta (1992, p. 44) point out:

> Although outsourcing has been around for more than 25 years, more senior IS [Information Systems] executives are now compelled to seriously consider the option of outsourcing their organizations' information systems needs instead of blindly assigning projects to their IS departments. This is not an easy decision to make because outsourcing not only affects the IS department but also influences the daily operations of all information systems users in the organization.

The authors cite estimates suggesting that outsourcing will be a 30 to 45 billion dollar business by the mid-1990s in the U.S..

Government agencies have mixed views regarding outsourcing to contractors. Some see contractors as depriving agency personnel of needed opportunities to develop internal expertise in an area rapidly gaining in importance. Still others are uneasy about being dependent on an external, sole source over time, particularly in the area of software development and maintenance. Many note the difficulty of changing contractors. Others complain that contractors attempt to take advantage of agency personnel's ignorance by overcharging and building in dependence. Agency technical staff note the importance of having provisions in the contract for obtaining the contractor's technical archive on the project at the end of the contract.

Agencies are reluctant to have contractor involvement in the continuing operation of a locator or selecting agency sources for inclusion in a locator. Locators are increasingly viewed as ongoing operations rather than quick responses to temporary initiatives of legislative oversight agencies. Most agencies retain operations which require a long-term commitment within the agency rather than outsource these core functions. Most agencies have experienced a lack of commitment to locator projects on the part of contractors. All agency respondents raised the question of who owns the locator if the contractor does the work. This issue can and should be addressed in relevant contractual provisions.

Not all agencies view outsourcing negatively. Most agencies outsource some part of their locator development. Some agencies see contractors as forcing agencies to use the latest technologies and keep up-to-date. Some see contractors as often able to do things that agencies cannot do themselves for a variety of reasons. Contractors can often do jobs faster than an agency.

Understand the Complexity of Identifying Data for Inclusion in the Locator

A critical challenge confronting all agency locator producers is to determine an efficient method for gathering information from the organizational units. As a respondent summarized, "Assume no one approach will be sufficient and budget for extensive follow-up. Do not expect overwhelming interest from agency units. An initial response rate of 50% is high." Other respondents noted that thoughtful design of data entry forms involving a committee of future locator users is "up-front time that pays off down the road." One respondent cautioned that "incomplete and inaccurate responses that are filled out by low-level computer types who write in code" are the norm. Clear and simple forms are easy to fill out and to enter. But successful locator producers still budget staff to edit and followup on responses, no matter how well-designed the forms and procedures are for data collection.

Respondents advised that those developing a locator system should use both "carrots and sticks." Upper administration support is critical. Assume that locator data collection will take substantially longer than it should. A small to moderate-sized agency might take a year to obtain agency unit input. Agency officials should plan for the present data gathering effort and also for subsequent revisions and updates. Successful respondents plan and budget for a continuous update cycle with a completely revised locator every two years.

Deal with Data Quality Issues Up Front

Experienced producers of agency locators stressed the importance of resolving data quality issues at the start of locator development (see, for example, Appendix D). Agencies that are new to locator development de-emphasize the data quality issues in their haste to make a new information product available. Experienced locator producers regret their early inattention in this area. A recent study by the GAO (1992) notes "data that is inaccurate, unreliable, or incomplete" is a major category of problems that should be addressed by all government agencies. Locators are a special case because they are a user's first major entry point into the agency's information resources. Yet, as discussed above, data collection is not likely to be an easy task for an agency.

Successfully addressing data quality concerns has several facets, including these recommendations:

- Encourage complete, accurate, reliable, and current information if the locator is to gain acceptance and be regularly used.
- Standardize data entry formats or develop translation programs. These are essential early activities when multiple agencies, or multiple units within an agency, are involved. These processes may take six months or more of negotiation among the participants or in software development.
- Mount the agency locator on a single, central source that is widely accessible both within and beyond the agency so that continual update is possible. This suggests that a locator should be mounted on an agency LAN or the Internet.
- Distribute an electronic network version of a locator in preference to a stand-alone personal computer version on a floppy disk. The cost of creating multi-platform updates and distributing them make floppy disk-based locators less accurate and less current.
- Define the scope of a locator so that agency personnel may unambiguously determine whether an information resource should be included or not. The study team's own experience with developing a definition of a locator suggests that this is not an easy task.

At the next level of detail, developing clear data element definitions is important. The definitions must be clear to the individuals responding to the data call, to those that enter the data, and to those who will ultimately use the data.

The issue of how to assist users in assessing the data quality of a source has not been resolved. At present the most systematic assessment of data quality is done by librarians evaluating the quality of a source being considered for entry into a library catalog. Librarians have adopted a minimalist approach: correct the obvious error, and when in doubt include and encourage diversity. Certain users, for example in the sciences, have involved themselves in the data quality monitoring process.

There has been recent, active interest in allowing users of datasets to contribute their own comments on the quality of the datasets. For example, a comment field is provided in the database record for users to make brief entries indicating why they used a particular dataset and with what success. Similarly, book reviews are becoming a standard part of some online library catalogs. The suitability of user-generated comments on data quality reaches its limit when frustrated users acknowledge that the volume of information requiring examination is too great (and continues to grow). There has also been the realization that it is very difficult to predict the future use of today's information sources. What appear to be bad or irrelevant data today serve as seeds for future discovery and verification tomorrow.

Early and ongoing recognition of the issues and complexity of the task and the reduction of ambiguity through clear direction and definitions have helped respondent agencies in dealing with data quality issues.

Make Adequate Plans for Distribution and High Visibility

Agencies seek to control the distribution of their information products for five principal, inter-related, reasons:

- Provision of accurate, timely information can be a legitimate way to discharge an agency mandate, e.g., the EPA's Toxic Release Inventory
- Credit for a successful information product often goes to the distributor of the information rather than the producer
- The understanding, particularly among agencies with commercial and regulatory interests, that information is power, e.g., the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) controversy (Gellman, 1988)
- The need to assure the rapid distribution of accurate information to those who need to know, particularly important in medical (e.g., Medline), scientific (e.g., Global Warming initiative), and politically sensitive (e.g., toxic waste) agencies

- The realization that information products may be revenue generators, e.g., Congressional debate regarding the Federal Maritime Commission's Automated Tariff Filing and Information System [H.R. 2152].

Locator developers, and those who would seek to encourage the development of locators, need to keep these factors in mind when planning for locator distribution.

Agencies should encourage multi-format, and multi-outlet, locator distribution, particularly over the short term, as the agency and their users migrate from paper to electronic information products. In the future, multimedia presentations will be the norm. Some agency respondents worry about being overrun by the demand created due to the visibility that locators provide for agency information products. Successful agencies, however, plan for these eventualities and adopt a proactive stance. As one respondent summarized, "Information dissemination is part of our business. Taxpayers are paying for the information we produce. They have a right know about it and have access to it."

Successful locators are central to the agency's mission, and the appropriate personnel know it because of the locator's high visibility both within and outside of the organization. Locators will remain "costly, time consuming labors of love" without high visibility and use.

Many agencies are dissatisfied with existing information distribution mechanisms, be they producers or disseminators of government information. Agency producers of government information observed that agencies traditionally responsible for government information dissemination have "poor track-records," are "underfinanced," "technologically backward," "costly," and, in sum, "not a player." These agency information producers frequently bypass the existing distribution mechanisms.

Government agencies principally responsible for dissemination responded to these criticisms by noting their "lack of ability to enforce," "costs of re-tooling and re-training," "union problems," "lack of jurisdiction," and the general "reluctance of agencies to yield their documents or to pay their fair share." Often agencies producing information products inadequately budget for dissemination costs. All of these observations are but indicators of deeper concerns.

Understand the Costs

Agencies spent between $100,000 and $200,000 to create a medium-sized locator of approximately 500 records. A multi-agency consortium budgets $1 million a year for a large and elaborate text and image locator. All responding agencies suggested that the costs to the individual units within an agency of responding to a request for locator information were low. The cost varies for agency contributions to multi-agency locators, such as NASA's Master Directory. The central unit in charge of the locator spent money for data gathering and followup, equipment, software development, and distribution. Most respondents felt that complete cost recovery for locators was not feasible. Locator costs should be treated as agency overhead or be partially subsidized. Some agency locators, for example, NTIS's Federal Research In Progress (FEDRIP), cover much of the locator's maintenance and advertising costs through fees charged to commercial online vendors. Agencies visited are just beginning to budget for the ongoing costs of locator development and maintenance.

A frequent recommendation made by agency respondents was the need "to put some teeth" in OMB's policies requiring agency locators by assigning specific funds in agency budgets targeted for locator development.

Capitalize on the Benefits

Locator benefits mentioned by respondents can be classed as internal benefits for agency personnel and benefits for the agency's external users. Internal agency benefits are:

- Documented improvements in efficiency, e.g., the elimination of duplication
- A useful management tool that allows enhanced internal awareness and control of agency activities by providing a "snapshot" of agency endeavors
- A first step toward providing increased public access to government information
- A proactive and cost-saving response to FOIA requirements

- An enhanced capacity to respond rapidly to requests for information from Congress, the President, OMB, GSA, GAO and other Federal bodies

- A reduction in lost data as the locator becomes the agency's corporate memory

- A better technique to identify both good and bad agency projects by making projects more visible

- A reduction in workload due to fewer misdirected requests for information

- A finding aid for sources outside one's immediate area of expertise.

Less is known about locator benefits to external users, as previously mentioned. Benefits mentioned by agency respondents involved in scientific research included the ability to:

- Reduce duplication among research efforts

- Increase awareness of existing agency information products

- Locate potential sources of support

- Identify new information in the literature

- Locate individuals and organizations with needed expertise

- Identify research in progress

- Stimulate ideas for planning and future research.

Clearly, there is need for more research on the costs, benefits, and the ability of locators to resolve users' information needs.

Cooperate on Standards Development and Enforcement

For successful communication to occur within an agency, across agencies, and with other institutions, a common frame of reference is necessary. These common frames of reference are often codified in standards. Standards are most often developed around data elements in a locator's data description, hardware, operating systems, and software interoperability needs. Standards work best when consensual, based on self-interest, and, thus, self-enforcing. Real-world practice suggests that workable standards exist where the following conditions are met:

- Pre-existing standards are known

- A forum exists that convenes all parties for a free exchange of views

- An impartial arbiter exists to decide cases where conflict resolution is needed

- Incentives are found to aid those most affected by the standards

- Enforcement of standards agreements is real (but seldom needed or used)

- Standards are developed in real time.

Few of these conditions for effective standards exist in the locator domain.

The creation of inter-agency working groups and attempts, at the agency level, to codify existing standards in one central document are positive steps toward standards development. Examples of agency standards collection efforts include Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Administration and Resources Management (1991a and 1992). However, additional efforts are needed to create a favorable environment for the emergence of locator standards. OMB has statutory authority to collect IRM policies under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). Clearly, the development of a locator is an IRM-related policy issue. Two constructive next steps should be taken. OMB (in conjunction with other policymakers) should collect, integrate, and codify existing policies and standards. A policy framework capitalizing on existing inter-agency groups and involving all concerned policymaking bodies should be established to resolve disputes and address future concerns.

Locators are an effective management tool for the agency. But locators, like other information products and services, can also be used by external evaluators. Agencies worry that their reward for the successful development of a locator will be increased, unmet, demand for materials by users outside the agency and increased surveillance of agency activities, programs, and revenues by other government agencies. This puts agencies that are leaders in locator development at a great disadvantage. At minimum, an agency should be given time to explore the uses of a locator as a new management tool. The agency should then be allowed to conduct its own analysis of areas needing greater attention and make needed corrections on its own before external evaluation takes place.

Plan for the Future as Well as the Present

Agencies with successful locators are not standing still. They recognize the importance of ongoing strategic planning. These agencies have a number of interesting future plans that deserve encouragement. The scope of information resources covered by locators is being increased. Information products of state and local governments, universities, libraries, and non-profit organizations are being included. Cooperative partnerships with these same organizations to distribute Federal agency locator information have begun as well. Using these non-Federal agencies as distribution nodes works best when there are mutual benefits. There is also increasing interest in international inter-governmental partnerships. OMB's proposed revisions to Circular A-130 (1992) reflect the new emphasis on local, state, and foreign inter-governmental relations and Federal information management.

Another direction involves increasing access to an agency's existing locator. The operating principle within progressive agencies is to create an electronic "one-stop shop" for information central to one or more agencies' missions. Efforts include new software products, such as hypermedia, Woody Horton's InfoMapper (1992, see also Burke & Horton, 1988), distribution of information products in multiple formats, or an Internet connection. Agencies are just beginning to get connected to the Internet, and 17% of the locators identified by this study are Internet accessible. This is a major next step for many Federal agencies.

There is a need for imaginative and creative visions of how an agency locator can be constructed in the networked information age. A vision statement is a description of a possible future state or set of functions for the agency's information products and services. Vision statement development requires agency planners to make explicit their assumptions about the future and to envision a future state of the agency in light of these assumptions and in light of mission and resources.

A primary purpose of vision statement development is to define and describe what the locator might be in the future networked environment. In terms of strategic planning, an agency can develop a range of possible visions, identify those that are most important and that would benefit the agency and its clientele the most, and then take appropriate steps to ensure that the vision is attained. A vision statement provides a target at which the agency can shoot, a vision of what it would like to become, and identifies resources that will be needed. Currently, there is little vision of what an agency locator might be in a nationally networked environment.

A key aspect of producing a vision is to take responsibility for the development of an agency locator's future and not let that future occur by happenstance. For agencies to take charge of their future, attention must first be given to:

- Developing agency spokespersons for articulating the role and responsibilities of locators in the networked environment
- Affecting Federal policies on how locators will be funded, used, and integrated into the Internet/ NREN
- Increasing, exponentially, the awareness of and knowledge about the Internet and the NREN within the Federal agency community.

Once these activities have begun, the more difficult work of actually getting connected to the network, developing appropriate locators, and integrating these agency locators into a government-wide locator can begin. These issues are developed in greater detail in chapters 5, 6, and 7.

Summary

The study team's interviews, focus groups, and site visits to agencies that have successfully developed agency locators suggest that:

- There is a core group of agencies that have experimented with, and successfully developed, working agency locators

- Their experience suggests that agency locators should be an integral part of all Federal agencies for reasons beyond paperwork reduction
- The producers and administrators of these agency locators form a valuable resource that should be tapped when creating future locator policies. A first step might be to bring these agency personnel together for discussion on the potential for a government-wide locator
- There is enough experience with locator development to begin to identify the critical success factors necessary for locator development, some of which have been discussed here
- Networked-based agency locators may be several years off for the majority of Federal agencies. But already, agency pioneers are experimenting with making their locators available on the Internet. It is not too soon for policymakers to plan for this eventuality.

The critical success factors identified here begin to identify a group of areas where "things must go right" if agency locator development is to succeed. Information policymakers and agencies currently without a locator should find these factors useful when encouraging future agency locator development. Those interested in the development of a government-wide locator may also find these critical success factors relevant as they plan for this larger-scale effort.

KEY ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 5

This section discusses key issues and conclusions that serve as a basis for the recommendations offered in Chapter 7. Some of these issues and conclusions build upon those identified in Phase I of the project (McClure, et al., 1990). Those discussed in the Phase I report are not repeated here. In general, this chapter focuses attention on specific areas that OMB-OIRA, Congressional policymakers, agency heads, IRM officials, and others interested in a GIILS will need to consider in designing and implementing such a system.

Key Issues

An issue is defined as a topic or possible decision area where there is conflict among different stakeholders. Generally, the issue will need to be resolved – or at least addressed – before a policy decision can be made. The study team identified and uncovered a number of issues through the analysis of the FLD and through the other data collection activities involving key policy and technical people in agencies. Figure 11 summarizes the issues determined to be most important by the study team. A detailed discussion of these issues follows.

Defining What Constitutes a Locator System

This study has made progress in defining a locator at both a conceptual and at a practical level (see page 2). The typology proposed in Figure 4 (Chapter 3) is an important step in better understanding what, exactly, constitutes a locator. The listing of data elements used to describe the locator (see Volume II) and the OMB Call for Information (see Appendix B) are other steps in reaching agreement on how best to describe a locator in machine-readable format. Agency officials, policy makers, and other researchers may have differing views on this typology and the proposed data elements.

A key component in better defining the notion of a locator system is to obtain assessments from users of the systems identified as likely locators. Such an evaluation could be done in a number of ways: observe the manner in which users interact with the system, develop specific criteria that users can respond to as a basis to assess the system, have the users develop or evolve their own criteria for assessing the system, and do technical comparisons among the actual locator systems.

Discussion about what was, and was not, a locator occurred at a number of public forums where members of the study team discussed the idea of a GIILS. The

Figure 11. Summary of Key Issues

- Defining what constitutes a locator system
- Soliciting accurate, clear, and complete descriptions of agency databases and information systems
- Evaluating the quality of data, scope, and intended audience of locators
- Arriving at a comprehensive and complete list of locators
- Establishing a policy framework for the operation of a GIILS
- Creating an organizational structure to operate a GIILS
- Providing for broad public access to a GIILS
- Clarifying technical specifications and standards
- Making GIILS accessible over the Internet/NREN

development of the FLD (see Chapter 3) also demonstrated the importance of defining and clarifying a "locator," as some agencies have very different views on the matter. Language developed by the study team included in the OMB Call for Information (see Appendix B) and expanded in this report offers a next step in this discussion. This perspective suggests that there are multiple types of finding tools that can be described as a locator (see Chapter 3). Additional discussion, however, about defining the term locator may still be necessary.

Soliciting Accurate, Clear, and Complete Descriptions of Agency Databases and Information Systems

This issue has been introduced in the section on "Limitations of the Database Contents" (see Chapter 3), and the issue will continue to make the collection and evaluation of data about agencies' locators problematic. Developing better methods for uniform reporting of agencies' systems can help reduce these problems. In addition, ensuring that all agencies comply with calls for information such as the one issued by OMB will increase the confidence that all databases and information systems that should be considered potential locators will be reported.

The method employed in this study to collect appropriate and relevant descriptive information from agencies about their candidate databases and information systems confirms the difficulty in acquiring such information. Data collection instruments were developed to ensure the collection of comparable and complete data. Yet agencies, even with the efforts of the Washington research team member who followed up on agency submissions with numerous phone calls, offered incomplete information. In part, this problem may stem from the lack of understanding throughout the agencies of what constitutes a locator system or because these databases and information systems may not have been originally designed as locators.

The revised definition of a locator system and providing agencies with the typology of locator systems (discussed in Chapter 3, Figure 4) may help to educate appropriate agency personnel to the type of systems that can be considered to be locators. Better descriptions of locators will result from providing agencies with standardized data descriptions from which to choose in characterizing their locators and with specific instructions to describe the content and structure of their locator.

Appendix D contains a statement by Hufford at EPA on some of the technical issues related to locator systems. He offers a number of suggestions related to resolving this issue. Indeed, some of the technical concerns that relate to this key issue are the need for clear definitions of individual data elements in the locator and quality control over the data in the locator. OMB-OIRA will need to give additional attention to increasing Federal agency understanding of locators, why they are important, and with the help of others, defining the basic information that the locator should contain.

Evaluating the Quality of Data, Scope, and Intended Audience of Locators

As mentioned in the first key issue, there is a need for additional assessment of potential locator systems, and specifically the quality of the data contained in any particular system. As Hufford points out in Appendix D, there is an important relationship between the quality of the data contained in a system and the system's utility.

A second aspect of this issue is clearly defining the scope of the locator. Few locators provided comprehensive coverage of agency information products, systems, personnel, and activities. Designating the scope of the system in the descriptive information provided by the agency to users is imperative. The typology of locators (Chapter 3, Figure 4) and the data elements described in the OMB Call for Information developed for this project offer an approach to provide additional descriptive information about a locator.

Finally, there is a general lack of information about the intended audience of users of the systems identified as locators. Developing a locator in response to administrative fiat without the requirement to assess the agency's user populations' needs reduces the usability of the resulting locator. While the research team was able to discern something about whether or not a system was publicly accessible, any detailed information about the intended audience was usually missing. Future assessments of locator systems will need to address this important aspect of the systems. Indeed, ongoing evaluation and assessment of locators should be done by an appropriate Federal agency.

Arriving at a Comprehensive and Complete List of Locators

The FLD is a snapshot of agency databases and information systems at one point in time. Despite the magnitude of the Federal information environment, it is essential to work toward a comprehensive and complete list of locators. There are two aspects to this issue:

- Identifying existing and operating locator systems
- Identifying emerging and evolving locator systems

The first aspect reflects the logistics of data collection and level of effort required. The largest expenditure of time in this project was gathering information about existing, agency databases and information systems that were candidates for examination as locators. Still, the study team did not identify all locators.

For example, the research team received two reports (with some documentation) of emerging or recently implemented potential locators within the past month since closing the FLD for analysis. In one case, a prototype system, the NASA Access Mechanism (NAM), is moving toward implementation with a beta version to be released to evaluators in August 1992 (Duncan, 1992). The other case is a new, revised edition of a system that identifies U.S. government environmental statistics EPA Guide to Selected National Environmental Statistics in the U.S. Government (Environmental Protection Agency, 1992).

Maintaining a current comprehensive listing of locators is essential for improved access to government information, but it is also essential as a first step in developing the GIILS. There must be clear guidelines and policy on how agencies are to develop their locators, how the descriptive information regarding the locator is developed and to where it is submitted, and there must be some enforcement of the policy to encourage agencies to comply. Currently, there is inadequate policy guidance in this area.

Establishing a Policy Framework for the Operation of a GIILS

OMB currently has a statutory basis for overseeing the policy development and implementation of regulations for agencies to (1) design and maintain a locator system for information resources within their agency, and (2) participate in a government-wide locator system. Such statutory basis comes from language in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and the 1986

Reauthorization as implemented in a number of OMB documents, most notably Bulletin 87-14 (and updates) and Circular A-130 (and proposed revisions).

Congress has proposed conflicting, ambiguous, and at times unclear legislative initiatives that would significantly cloud the policy context of what agencies are to provide, what locator-like services might be established, what agency might administer a GIILS, and to what target audiences. At one level, some agencies, such as the Energy Information Administration and the Department of Agriculture Extension Services, have existing legislation requiring them to maintain listings of agency information and make that information available to their respective target clientele groups.

At a second level, Congress is currently considering a number of initiatives that would, to a greater or lesser extent, require some type of a government-wide locator system. Of special interest is language in the American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991 requiring the feasibility study of FEDLINE by NTIS; language in the reauthorization of the Paperwork Reduction Act calling for the development of a Federal information inventory/locator system; and individual agency initiatives such as that outlined by in GPO 2001: Vision for a New Millennium (Government Printing Office, 1992) call for the development of a locator-like system.

Clearly, there needs to be better coordination among these various initiatives. Further, new initiatives must take into consideration the existing policy framework regarding locators and existing statutory requirements for the development of these systems. A policy framework needs to be established that:

- Codifies existing information policy and procedures
- Transcends the range of isolated policy and standards making processes occurring currently in the Federal information policy arena
- Formalizes the inter-agency, consensual policymaking approach already informally at work
- Contains flexibility in language, incentives for implementing the policies effectively, and enforcement procedures if policies are not implemented
- Balances agency independence with agency responsibility for dissemination of information.

If left to evolve in the traditional decentralized, agency-based fashion, without adequate policy guidance, the development of a comprehensive access mechanism to government information through a locator may become impossible.

Creating an Organizational Structure to Operate a GIILS

One finding from Phase I (McClure, et al., 1990) was, despite wide interest and consensus in the development of the GIILS, individual agencies did not indicate a desire to lead in its design and implementation. By the spring of 1992, that situation had changed radically and a number of Federal agencies indicated an interest in the design and operation of a locator system including the GPO, NTIS, NARA, Library of Congress, the Federal Library and Information Coordinating Center (FLICC), and a number of mission-oriented Executive agencies.

A range of models can be considered as organizational arrangements in which a locator might be operated: from a decentralized to centralized one, from a lead agency to a coordinating group of agencies. Moreover, until specific requirements for operating a government-wide locator system are better understood, it is difficult to determine which agency (or perhaps a non-Federal agency) might be best situated and organized to operate this system.

One approach might be for an agency such as OMB-OIRA, the GAO, the Office of Technology Assessment, or a contractor to conduct a requirements-capacity assessment of various agencies that might be proposed to operate a government-wide locator system. Such an assessment would compare the requirements for operating a GIILS against the capacity of the potential agencies for managing such a system.

While individual agency enthusiasm for operating a GIILS certainly is a prerequisite for the success of such an endeavor, the degree to which an agency has the capacity and resources to operate such a system must receive careful consideration as well. A key factor in this assessment would be the ability of the agency to work effectively with other Federal agencies. Another is the degree to which the agency has a modern information technology infrastructure. Additional criteria should also be developed.

Providing for Broad Public Access to a GIILS

As suggested throughout this report, an underlying purpose of developing a GIILS is to improve the public's access to government information. As more government information migrates into electronic format, public access to government information becomes more problematic. For some individuals in some settings, information in electronic format could be, by definition, inaccessible if they lack the appropriate knowledge and tools to identify and access that electronic information.

The tight Federal budget and the relatively low priority that information management and dissemination policy receive at the Federal level raise some concerns about the degree to which specific steps can be taken to ensure adequate public access to information included in the GIILS. Part, and only part, of the solution to this concern is to have the management and dissemination of information for the public better integrated into the IRM function of agencies.

At issue is the creation of the GIILS as a carefully developed, ongoing program initiative such that, although in an electronic format, initially, it can be accessed and used in a variety of formats and can generate output in a variety of formats from a variety of different distribution points. The government's responsibility for providing access to government information goes well beyond simply creating the tools to organize and collect information; it must include a conscious strategy for access and dissemination, e.g., provide 800 dial-up access via telephone/modem; access via the Internet/NREN; provide hard-copy of the GIILS in USMARC format; and print information describing the contents and organization of the database.

Clarifying Technical Specifications and Standards

Existing agency locators currently operate on a variety of platforms, each with its own interface, commands, and procedures. This heterogeneity reflects the decentralized development of agency databases, information systems and locators. The heterogeneity also places a large burden on users and their intermediaries in terms of knowledge and skills needed for effective access to, and use of the systems.

Use of a WAIS, for example, as a point of access to agency locators, can alleviate initial problems of access by providing a basic interface that will encourage use and exploration. One of the questions that developers of the GIILS must resolve is its structure, including record formats and interfaces. If agencies are to submit information for specific locators to be included in the GIILS using WAIS or WAIS-like software, use of Z39.50 protocols, and standard data elements for describing, identifying, and accessing information must be developed and enforced.

By choosing a standard format for the machine-readable records, other goals for a GIILS can be accomplished. NASA has developed Directory Interchange Format Manual (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1991) for records contained in its Master Directory. Using a well-developed and widely implemented record format for the exchange of information, such as the standard Z39.2, Bibliographic Information Interchange, can be a basis for determining the data elements required (National Information Standards Organization, 1985).

In addition, such a record format will enhance the wider dissemination of the GIILS information to other organizations. As an example, if the GIILS uses a record format based on NISO Z39.2, such as USMARC, the GIILS database could be distributed to hundreds of libraries whose systems are capable of accepting USMARC records. This would provide a decentralized approach to accessing the GIILS while maintaining a centralized point for the organization and control of the contents of a GIILS.

The client-server model for distributed processing and information search and retrieval is becoming increasingly widespread (Sinha, 1992). It would be wise for GIILS developers to examine and consider recently approved national technical standards for information retrieval, such as Z39.50, Information Retrieval Service Definition and Protocol Specification for Library Applications (National Information Standards Organization, 1992). This applications-layer protocol is being implemented in a variety of settings, particularly those that deal primarily with information search, retrieval, and dissemination. The work on Z39.50 emerged from the library community and offers a means to deal with large information databases (Lynch, 1990).

Basing a GIILS on such technical standards will provide for increased inter-operability and wider access in the networked environment within which government agencies, researchers, and the public increasingly operate. Already there are implementations based on Z39.50 available. The WAIS developed by Thinking Machines, Inc. (see Appendices E and F) is moving the searching and retrieval of information in the networked environment into new, exciting, and unexplored opportunities. Tomer (1992) provides an excellent overview and discussion of the importance of a Z39.50 approach for information retrieval.

A GIILS that incorporates existing standards for database structure, the exchange of records, and a common user interface will not solve the problems of the eclectic information systems housed by the agencies. It will, however, begin to standardize the information that agencies will be required to submit for describing their locators. Standardizing record structure and/or developing and implementing systems based on the client-server model will increase the possibilities for wide access by people with a variety of systems.

Making GIILS Accessible over the Internet/NREN

The High Performance Computing Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-194) authorizes the development of the NREN – a gigabit speed, wide-band fiber optic national electronic system linking together the research and education communities, the government, and the private sector (McClure, et al., 1991). This law requires Federal agencies to develop strategies to better organize and make available their information over the NREN.

The passage of P.L. 102-194 adds additional opportunities to issues related to the development of the GIILS. A number of Federal agencies have initiated the development of network access so that users of the Internet can remotely connect interactively (Telnet) directly to an agency database or, using File Transfer Protocol (FTP), can access and obtain a copy of digitized government information – including databases, electronic versions of print information, and visualizations that are housed on network accessible fileservers. The NSF, for example, operates a number of such fileservers, and it is increasingly common for researchers and some members of the general public to acquire selected types of government information via the Internet.

Thus, a number of key issues arise regarding the development of a GIILS in the networked environment:

- Some agencies are currently offering access to their databases and information systems via the Internet, yet others have not begun planning for such access.
- If agencies have already made selected information accessible over the Internet, how might the government better coordinate a locator system for such information?
- What are the implications of placing government information on agency fileservers for electronic access in terms of IRM, public access, security, and related concerns?
- What are the possibilities of a logically centralized but physically distributed GIILS?

The NREN is a still a moving target, but it has come into clearer focus in the past 12 to 24 months. New technological applications are being developed to accommodate larger numbers of users and wider connectivity. Software for using the Internet and accessing its information resources have become more stable, which increases the possibility of introducing applications, such as a GIILS, to run over the network.

Discussions among various stakeholders involved with the NREN are evolving toward the resolution of a number of the policy issues for network use (e.g., acceptable use of the networks, commercialization and privitization issues, security, copyright, operational and governance concerns, etc.). The NREN will require leading-edge technologies for access to and dissemination of information. Agencies should investigate and begin planning for using this network technology in their information management activities.

Conclusions

The previous section suggests that a number of key issues regarding the development of a GIILS should be addressed when developing recommendations for a GIILS – regardless of how such a system is to be designed. Indeed, many of the findings expand upon those identified in Phase I of the study and add an important perspective to those originally discussed there.

Three important conclusions from the original study were (1) there exists a complex, and at times ambiguous and contradictory, information policy structure affecting the development of agency information services and products (such as locator systems), (2) there is a need for the development and implementation of a

GIILS, and (3) there are key areas of consensus for developing a GIILS. Figure 1 (see Chapter 1) summarized those areas of consensus.

Phase II, however, allowed the study team to identify and analyze actual agency locator systems and meet with government officials who had actually developed such locators. Based on the analysis of these activities, as well as the other data collection activities, the conclusions summarized in Figure 12 affected the study team's recommendations for the design of a GIILS.

Diversity of "Locator Systems"

There is no one model to describe a Federal agency locator. The definition of what specifically constitutes a locator system is still evolving. There will always be room for debate as to what constitutes a locator system, what specific data elements should be contained in the locator, how it should be made accessible, and a host of related issues.

In the analysis of the locators (as well as the potential locators), the study team was struck by the range of design criteria, operating systems, software, content and coverage, and operating procedures. In general, agencies developed the locators to address specific agency objectives, to provide agency access to particular topics or subjects, and to provide public access only as a secondary concern. Thus, internal agency needs and available hardware and software are likely to have been key factors in the design of these systems. The diversity of locators suggests that any GIILS must accommodate the existing locator systems as well as develop guidelines and standards for locators yet to be created.

Confused and Overlapping Standards and Policy Statements

In conversations with study participants, it was clear that the existing context of Federal information processing standards is confused, ambiguous, and contradictory. Some of the existing information processing standards and policy statements identified by participants were:

- FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards)
- CALS (Computer-Aided Acquisitions and Logistics, Department of Defense)
- FAR (Federal Acquisition Regulations)
- DIF (Directory Interchange Format, NASA)
- FIRM (Federal Information Resource Management Regulations)
- Managing Electronic Records (NARA)
- Listing of Agency Information Dissemination Products and Services, OMB Circular 87-14 and updates
- Inter-agency Working Agreements.

Figure 12. Summary of Key Conclusions

- Diversity of "locator systems"
- Confused and overlapping standards and policy statements
- Importance of cooperation and commitment
- Networked approaches for government information dissemination
- Limited agency knowledge of the Internet and the NREN
- Decentralized, distributed participation in a GIILS

For example, some agency officials noted that components of the FIPS were either not adopted in their particular agency or were found to be unworkable. In another instance, an agency official noted that the datafields suggested in the DIF were not practical for non-scientific agencies.

In addition, there are a range of information processing standards developed by NISO, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), those related to describing information resources for machine-readable cataloging (MARC), to name but some, that also affect the development of electronic information processing by the Federal government. Indeed, a study that concentrates on identifying all the information processing standards, determines the areas of overlap and contradictions, and offers recommendations to resolve the problems is desperately needed.

On one level, there is a need for better coordination among these competing standards. Another implication, however, of this not-so-new finding is that the design of a GIILS must be able to (1) accommodate a range of agency databases operating under different information processing standards, and (2) require only minimal changes in the database design to meet any newly imposed standard. The greater the changes required in standards for agency operation of existing databases, the less the likelihood that the agencies will make the requisite changes and be able to participate in a government-wide locator system.

Importance of Cooperation and Commitment

One of the most impressive locators analyzed by the study team was the Master Directory developed by NASA, with data input from other agencies, including NOAA, USGS, etc. In examining this locator and discussing it with its developers, the study team realized that the locator's success is due to a small number of individuals in these agencies who brought their personal skills and commitment to the project. This commitment extended over a number of years, included individuals from different agencies, and provided for a consistency of involvement and dedication that is oftentimes not present in other agencies or with some inter-agency working groups.

This commitment and inter-agency cooperation appears to be more common in agencies dealing with scientific and technical information (STI). The scientific community better understands the need for, and importance of, identifying, indexing, accessing, and sharing information than officials in other agencies. As a result, an important first step in the development of an agency locator system, the commitment to share information, is more easily established. A number of other agencies were unconvinced that sharing data on an inter-agency basis was either necessary or appropriate.

The inter-agency working group concept of developing a locator for a particular topical area, such as Global Climate Change, appears to be an excellent strategy for designing and operating a locator. There are a number of topical or subject areas that cut across agencies where the development of an inter-agency working group could be a useful approach for designing an inter-agency locator. The success of the working group, however, at least in the case of the Master Directory, is primarily due to cooperation and commitment among key agency officials. While policy initiatives can encourage such cooperation and commitment, ultimately success may be determined by a group of very dedicated individuals.

Networked Approaches for Government Information Dissemination

Many agencies are experimenting with a number of innovative and creative strategies to better organize and disseminate government information. There appears to be an increasing concern for and interest in improving public access to government information as well. An overview of many of these approaches can be found in the recent series of hearings held by Congressman Bob Wise, Chair of the Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations (Congress, 1992) entitled Creative Ways of Using and Disseminating Federal Information.

Of special interest to this study, however, are innovative uses that agencies are making of the Internet and the evolving NREN. For example, the NASA Master Directory contains a range of climate and environmental information and can be accessed and searched via the Internet. The USGS has mounted a WAIS, which is a single point of access to search a number of USGS databases, also available via the Internet (Christian and Gauslin, 1992). The NSF has mounted a fileserver accessible via the Internet from which users can obtain a range of reports, program information, and official publications – in full text. OMB-OIRA made its proposed revision of Circular A-130 available over the Internet and will accept comments on the revision via email, also through the Internet. In short, an increasing number of agencies are exploring networked-based techniques to make their information available to the public, to interact directly with users, to engage in electronic publishing, and to explore other applications to provide better access to government information.

This finding is important because it indicates that a few agencies are working at the cutting edge of exploiting new technologies involved with national networking initiatives. Indeed, the work currently being done with the NASA Master Directory and the WAIS applications at USGS offer some important models for how a GIILS might be designed and implemented via the Internet. Increasingly, government agencies are recognizing the importance and potential applications of providing access to information via the Internet.

Limited Agency Knowledge Regarding the Internet and the NREN

While the study found some agency officials to be knowledgeable about the Internet and developing Internet applications, overall, there is limited knowledge about the Internet and the NREN within the agencies. It should be noted, however, that there is generally limited knowledge about the Internet, the NREN, and electronic networking in the population at large. An important implication of this finding is that some agency officials may be unable to judge the appropriateness of the recommendations offered in Chapter 7 if they do not have a basic understanding of what the Internet is and how it operates.

Indeed, at some public forums attended by agency officials and members of the study team, discussions of Internet applications, WAIS software, or other aspects of Interneting were greeted with skepticism. Part of the problem is that many agencies are unaware of the Internet and have not connected to it (especially the non-scientific agencies), and therefore, agency officials simply have had no experience with the network. But it is clear that ongoing educational programs related to using the Internet must be developed for Federal agencies.

Decentralized, Distributed Participation in a GIILS

Agency participants in the study made it clear that they were uncomfortable with some central agency "fiddling around" with their databases. Reinforcing a finding from Phase I of this project, they indicated that agency control over the database – for security, data integrity, and access rights – was a key concern. Agencies had little desire to supply some other agency with their locator and regular updates. In addition, they had little enthusiasm for modifying the existing structure or content of their locator "just to make it compatible with other Federal locators."

Thus, the design for a GIILS should allow for accessing Federal locators, regardless of geographic location, system architecture, and regardless of the structure of the locator. The GIILS and agency locators must evolve together. Given the pervasive existing decentralized, agency-based approach to the management of government information, it is unrealistic to design one database that could integrate the various existing locators (and those to be developed). A physically centralized database approach to designing a GIILS is unrealistic for additional reasons:

- Cost: the cost for designing, developing, and maintaining one database as a GIILS is likely to be prohibitive; given the existing budgetary climate, it is unlikely that large amounts of new monies will be made available to any particular agency to develop such a database.

- Technical complexities: a number of study participants commented on the massive technical difficulties that would be encountered in trying to design a database that could successfully integrate other locator systems and retrieve pertinent information.

A GIILS must be designed to take advantage of the decentralized nature of agency-based information production and management.

Increasing Awareness

A common theme throughout these findings and conclusions is the need to increase the awareness of agency officials and policymakers about the Internet and the NREN in terms of (1) its evolution and current status, (2) the services and resources available over the network, and (3) applications of the Internet and the NREN for the management and dissemination of government information. The Internet provides unique opportunities for agencies to make information available to the public, to better meet the information needs of that public, and to provide information services in an efficient and timely manner that otherwise could not be done.

Agency officials and policymakers also need to better understand the importance of locators in the context of efficient government operations, maximizing the return-on-investment from information resources, and assisting agencies to better accomplish their missions. Encouraging agencies to develop locators primarily for improved public access to government information is not, in and of itself, a strong enough argument. Other incentives and rewards, such as those discussed in Chapter 4 must be developed. Thus, a key factor in developing a networked-based GILS is to increase agencies' awareness of the benefits that result from having locators and using the NREN as a vehicle to make locator information available to the public.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS FOR DESIGNING A GIILS

CHAPTER 6

A number of current developments affect the manner in which a GIILS might be designed. These factors include the current Federal information policy context, the evolution of the Internet/NREN, access to networked-based government information, and the development of client-server network technology. The combination of factors in these areas offers the opportunity to develop a GIILS that will have wide public access and significantly improve the management and dissemination of government information.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of key developments in these areas. It is not intended to be a comprehensive discussion of either the actual developments or the policy issues related to these developments. Each section summarizes the key developments within that topic, relates those developments to a GIILS, and lists selected sources of information to obtain additional information. These developments, however, are important considerations that affected the study team's recommendations given in Chapter 7.

The Federal Information Policy Context

The development of locator systems in the various Federal agencies must be considered within the larger Federal information policy context. Congress passed more than 300 public laws between 1977 and 1990 related to information policy and technology (Chartrand, 1991). These laws, as well as a host of agency guidelines and directives, court decisions, and other documents comprise the information policy arena. Hernon and McClure (1987 and 1991) describe that milieu of policy instruments, and thus, it will not be reviewed here.

Generally, there is no coherent "Federal information policy system" per se in the United States. Rather, there is a broad array of legislation, regulations, and agency-directed policies that affect the management of government information. Thus, the policy system that directs the life cycle of information, i.e., collection, organization, management, dissemination, and retention of government information is frequently contradictory and highly decentralized.

The development of a government-wide locator would occur in this context as well as in the context of a number of information policy initiatives currently being considered by Federal policymakers. Figure 13 summarizes current key information policy initiatives. Space does not permit a detailed discussion of each of

Figure 13. Recent Federal Information Policy Initiatives, July 1992

Public Laws

- **National High Performance Computer Technology Act** [P.L. 102-194]. Creates the National Research and Education Network (NREN) – a gigabit-speed, wide-band electronic network that would link researchers, government, educators, the private sector, and the public. Some Federal agencies currently make information services and products available over the Internet/NREN.

- **American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991** [P.L. 102-245]. Sections deal with a feasibility study to be done by NTIS for "FEDLINE," which would be a government information locator system operated by NTIS, and could require direct agency participation in providing NTIS with listings of databases and other information resources.

Bills

- **Reauthorization of the Paperwork Reduction of Act of 1991** [S. 1044: Glenn bill; S. 1139: Nunn bill; S. 2172: Roth bill]. Glenn bill includes language on information dissemination and the role of OMB-OIRA; Nunn version is primarily paperwork reduction oriented. The Roth bill is promoted as a compromise between the Glenn and Nunn bills. These bills include language related to dissemination of information and specific responsibilities of information resources managers related to the management of government information.

- **Government Printing Office Wide Information Network for Data Online Act of 1991** (WINDO) [H.R. 2772; S. 2813, Senate version titled "GPO Gateway to Government Act"]. "The Superintendent of Documents, under the direction of the Public Printer, shall establish a program for providing to the public access to public electronic information. Such a program will provide a single point of access to a wide range of government electronic databases..." The service would be free to Federal depository libraries and available for subscriptions in homes and offices at the incremental cost of disseminating the information. The legislation does not specify agency involvement, costs, and responsibilities.

- **Improvement of Information Access Act** [H.R. 3459]. Deals with standards, pricing, and access to government information – especially information appearing in electronic format (Rep. Owens). Agencies have additional responsibilities for managing and disseminating government information.

- **High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act** [H.R. 2152]. The Federal Maritime Commission would charge access fees for use of the Automated Tariff Filing and Information System. This would generate revenues for the Commission by selling a range of information services and products that would "offset" the repeal of a recreational boat tax.

- **Fee-Based Library Research and Information Products and Services at the Library of Congress.** [S. 2748]. Allows the Library of Congress to establish a range of information services for which fees can be charged. Another provision of the bill implicitly allows LC to charge users, including libraries, licensing fees for the use of its customized products and services.

- **Revision of Title 44 U.S.C., Depository Library Program** [H.R. 3849, 101st Cong. Bates bill]. Among other topics for updating the Depository Library Program, there are sections on "cost-sharing." The Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) held hearings on the role of the GPO in electronic dissemination of government information in 1991-1992.

- **Privacy Act Amendments** [H.R. 2443] and the **Creation of a Data Protection Board** [H.R. 685]. Modernizes the Privacy Act by attempting to ensure individual rights in an electronic environment and by attempting to place privacy protection in the United States on par with some European countries.

Figure 13. Recent Federal Information Policy Initiatives, July 1992 (Continued)

- **Telecommunications Act of 1991** [H.R. 3515]. "To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to encourage competition in the provision of electronic information services, to foster the continued diversity of information sources and services, to preserve the universal availability of basic telecommunications services, and for other purposes." Has raised some controversy about the role of newspapers in the delivery of electronic information.

- **Technology Transfer Improvements Act of 1991** [H.R. 191, S. 1581]. Proposes the legalization of copyright of government software developed in cooperative research and development agreements between private industry and the government, "an attempt to facilitate the move of technological developments from Federal laboratories to the private sector."

- **Freedom of Information Improvement Act of 1991** [S. 1939] and **Electronic Freedom of Information Improvement Act of 1991** [S. 1940]. Together these bills increase public access to agency records/government information in electronic format, clarify the situations in which the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) would be extended to deal with electronic information, and allow requestors to select the format in which the documents would be provided by the agency.

- **Information Infrastructure and Technology Act** [S. 2937]. Builds on the High Performance Computing Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-194) [see above] and would ensure that the technology developed by the High Performance Computing Program is applied widely in K-12 education, in libraries, in health care, and in industry. It would authorize a total of $1.15 billion over the next five years.

Agency and Other Initiatives

- **Revision of OMB Circular A-130**, "Management of Federal Information Resources" [Federal Register 57, April 29, 1992, pp. 18296-18306]. Re-organizes a range of existing OMB Circulars related to information management. Updates and revises specific responsibilities and requirements for agencies' management and dissemination of information; details new guidelines and procedures for agency management of government information dissemination.

- **Government Wide Information Inventory Locator System** (McClure, et al., 1990). Study supported by GSA and OMB-OIRA [available from OMB-OIRA or through the ERIC Clearinghouse as ED 326-247]. Phase II of the project was completed in August 1992. It identifies existing Federal locator systems and considers the feasibility of government-wide access to these locators via the NREN.

- **Cost-Sharing for the Dissemination of Government Information in Electronic Formats.** Decision of the GPO General Counsel, March 25, 1991: "It is our opinion that depository libraries are prohibited under existing law from charging the public for accessing Government information supplied under the aegis of the Depository Library Program." While the Depository Library Program may be prohibited from cost-sharing, a number of agencies are considering "cost-sharing" strategies related to the dissemination of government information.

- **GPO/2001: Vision for a New Millennium** [Government Printing Office, 1992]. A strategic plan for the GPO that would develop, among other initiatives, (1) FIND: a Federal information directory, a comprehensive Federal information product and service locator system, (2) SEND, a satellite electronic network dissemination system that would provide daily satellite-based dissemination of information products and services, and (3) INTERACT, an interactive online electronic communication system that would provide electronic information on demand.

these initiatives. However, it is within the existing information policy system as well as these current initiatives that the GIILS would have to be assessed and developed.

A key notion in the GIILS idea, as well as in various information policy instruments and initiatives, is to improve access to, and the management and dissemination of government information. U.S. information policy has a long history of promoting public access to government information and encouraging government agencies to provide for the effective dissemination of that information. The development of the Internet/NREN is one of the most significant Federal policy issues affecting future management, access, and dissemination of government information.

As Figure 13 suggests, currently, there is much interest in a range of Federal information policy issues. These issues are diverse, but a key theme throughout is better management of, and access to Federal information resources. The interest in these issues comes from a number of stakeholder groups in the public and private sectors. Such interest bodes well for developing a policy framework related to agency and government-wide locators.

Evolution of the Internet/NREN

The development of the NREN was just beginning to gain national attention when Phase I of the GIILS study was written in 1990. Since the publication of that study, significant changes have occurred on both the Federal information policy landscape and in the development of information networking technology. Of special interest and concern to the current study is the continuing development of the Internet/NREN. Lynch and Preston (1990, pp. 280-281) describe the Internet and the evolving NREN as follows:

> In effect, then, the Internet includes hundreds of institutional or corporate "local-area" networks (some of which contain thousands of computers), a series of NSF [National Science Foundation] regional networks, the NSF backbone (which is the primary transcontinental traffic path), MILNET [military], and a range of other agency-specific or experimental networks. The Internet provides connectivity among perhaps half a million computers and over a million people, most of them within the research and higher education community. The system is also linked internationally to networks in Europe, Japan, and Australia. Electronic mail can flow between the Internet, BITNET [a popular co-operative research and education network], and commercial services such as Compuserve and MCIMAIL, further increasing the scope of communications available to the Internet user community.

McClure, et al. (1991), Kahin (1992) and "Communications, Computers, and Networks," (1991) provide useful background information regarding the Internet and the NREN.

A significant milestone occurred in the development of the NREN on December 9, 1991, when President Bush signed into law the High Performance Computing Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-194). In addition to mandating research and development related to high performance computing, the Act authorized the establishment of the NREN. The process by which the bill was introduced, debated, revised, re-introduced, was the subject of hearings, and lobbied during the past three years was tortuous. But the bill did become law (McClure, et al., 1991). The act will dramatically upgrade and expand the existing information resources and services available on the NREN .

The act authorizing the NREN calls for:

- Creating a Federal High Performance Computing Program in which science agencies and national libraries will fund and conduct research, and develop technologies and resources, appropriate for the NREN

- Mandating the creation of the NREN – to link more than 1,000 Federal and industrial laboratories, educational institutions, libraries, and other facilities – over the next five years

- Promoting the development of a number of electronic information resources and services on the NREN, such as directories of users and databases, electronic journals and books, access to computerized research facilities, tools and databases, access to commercial information resources and services, and user support and training

- Providing for improved dissemination of Federal agency data and electronic information and for Federal agencies to work more closely with the public in utilizing the NREN to disseminate government information

- Providing users with appropriate access to high-performance computing systems, electronic information resources, other research facilities, and libraries. The network shall provide access, to the extent practicable, to electronic information resources maintained by libraries, research facilities, publishers, and affiliated organizations

Senator Gore has described the NREN as an "information superhighway." Senator Hollings, a key supporter of the legislation, suggested that the NREN "could become the most powerful teaching tool ever built" (Hollings, 1990, p. S18114). The Bush administration has budgeted $803 million for this initiative for the 1993 fiscal year (Committee on Physical, Mathematical, and Engineering Sciences, Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, and Office of Science and Technology Policy, 1992, p. 28).

This enthusiasm for NREN development must be tempered with the reality of a number of existing problems affecting the networked environment:

- Connection to the Internet for some organizations and individuals can be difficult and costly depending on their geographic location and type of organization i.e., university, commercial firm, individual, etc.

- Some of the user interfaces and protocols for accessing the network and obtaining or transferring information across the network are difficult for the general public to master.

- There is limited knowledge and understanding by the general public and agency officials of the Internet/NREN, what it is, its applications, and why it is important.

- There is little agreement on how best to price information services and resources provided over the NREN, how appropriate use policies (AUP) developed by the NSF and other organizations should be applied over the network (National Science Foundation, 1992), and how best to proceed with the commercialization of the networked information resources.

- Issues related to copyright and intellectual property rights of electronic information over the network remain to be resolved -- especially for commercial information resources

- It is difficult to identify what information resources are available on the network and how to access them effectively.

Many of the controversies surrounding the evolution of the Internet/NREN are related to the commercialization of the network and determining what constitutes "acceptable use." The AUP of the NSF is based on the principle (National Science Foundation, 1992, n.p.) that:

> NSFNET backbone services are provided to support open research and education in and among US research and instructional institutions, plus research arms of for-profit firms when engaged in open scholarly communication and research. Use for other purposes is not acceptable.

Within this general principle, however, it is clear that the dissemination of government information by Federal agencies (especially in light of language encouraging dissemination of Federal information in the High Performance Computing Act of 1991) is acceptable use of the network. There are, however, a range of issues yet to be resolved regarding the development of the Internet/NREN and the appropriate role of the Federal government in that evolution.

Indeed, there is increasing support for national networking and the initiatives outlined in the High Performance Computing Act of 1991 which established the NREN. In a report issued by the National Research Council one recommendation was that "the High Performance Computing and Communications Program should be fully supported throughout the planned five-year program." The report goes on to describe the importance of these initiatives (National Research Council, 1992, p. 143):

> High Performance computing and communications are essential to the nation's future economic strength and competitiveness, especially in light of the growing need and demand for ever more advanced computing tools in all sectors of society.

As national networking infrastructures continue to be developed and expanded, use of the network for a range of applications, including access to government information, will also expand. The network will continue to become more user-friendly, easier-to-use, will increasingly be used to provide commercial services, and be more pervasive throughout society.

Use of the Internet continues to grow exponentially (Lottor, 1992). A new generation of electronic networking applications is in place and offers numerous uses ranging from electronic mail, listservs, file transfers, remote access to computing resources, and electronic information and referral services, to uses just beginning to be contemplated or not yet known. Indeed, Senator Gore introduced legislation in July, 1992 to expand and support the infrastructure for the NREN (S. 2937). Clearly, the network will continue to evolve and remain a significant technological advance requiring Federal policymakers to carefully consider and resolve a number of access and dissemination issues related to electronic information.

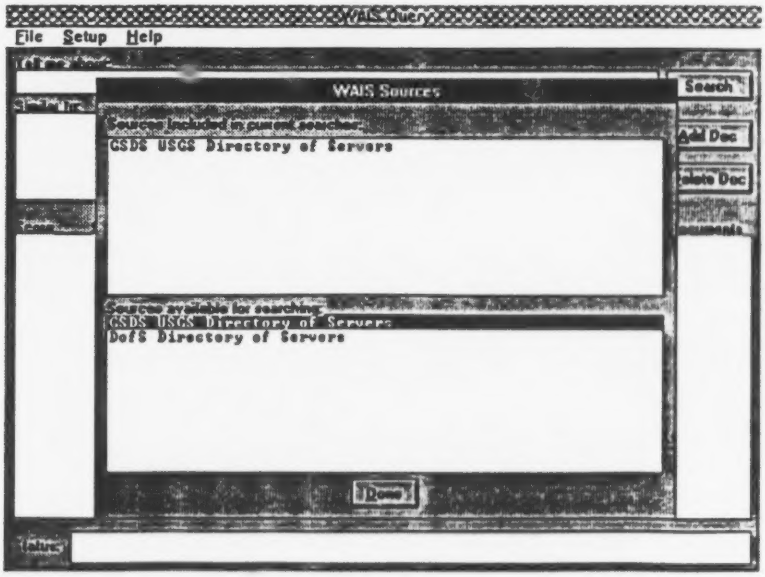
Government Information and the Internet/NREN

Already, Federal information is being made available online for public access (Sprehe, 1992; St. George and Larsen, latest) and over the Internet. The Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other agencies regularly use the Internet to disseminate government information. The United States Geological Survey (USGS), for example, operates a Wide Area Information Server (WAIS), accessible over the network to locate and access USGS databases. Appendix E describes the USGS' use of client-server technology and WAIS software in more detail.

As an example, Figures 14-18 show the process for locating specific information using USGS databases via the WAIS. After accessing the WAIS, users select the directory or locator that they wish to search, in this case (see Figure 14) the USGS Directory of Servers. In Figure 15, the screen notes that there are six locators currently included in the Directory.

The user may view a narrative associated with each of these locators. "Saving" one or several of these narratives causes additional entries to be included in the user's personal listing of databases. Figure 16 provides an example in which two locators, Earth Sciences Data Directory (ESDD) and National Environmental Referral Service (NERS), have been added to the personal list. In this figure, the databases have also been selected as targets for a new search, while the USGS Directory of Servers has been removed from the list of target sources.

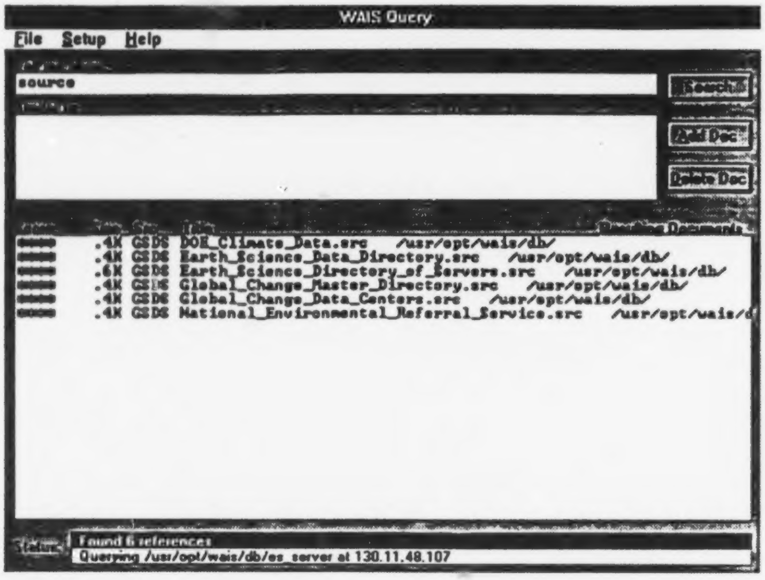
Figure 14. Selecting USGS Directory of Servers for Search



Sources included in current search:
CSDS USGS Directory of Servers

Sources available for searching:
CSDS USGS Directory of Servers
DofS Directory of Servers

Figure 15. Results of Search

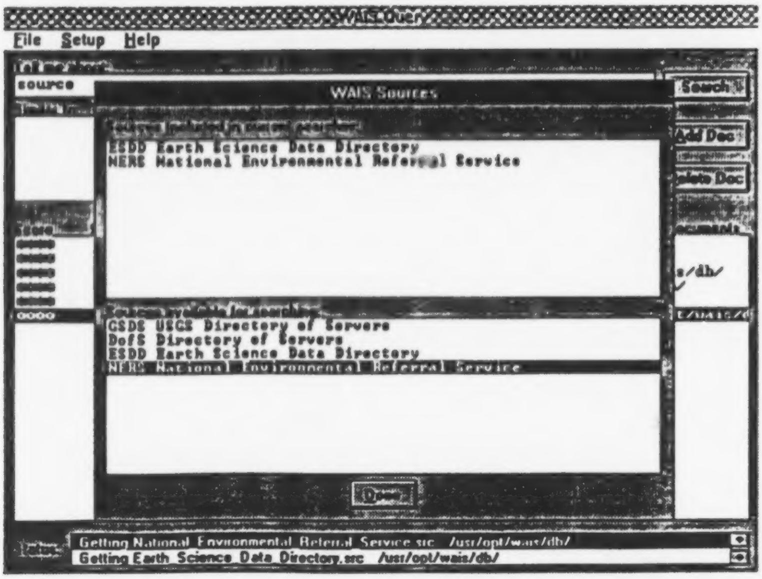

WAIS Query
File
Setup
Help
Search
Add Doc
Delete Doc
Status

```
source
```

```
.4K GSDS DOE_Climate_Data.src   /usr/opt/wais/db/
.4K GSDS Earth_Science_Data_Directory.src   /usr/opt/wais/db/
.6K GSDS Earth_Science_Directory_of_Servers.src   /usr/opt/wais/db/
.4K GSDS Global_Change_Master_Directory.src   /usr/opt/wais/db/
.4K GSDS Global_Change_Data_Centers.src   /usr/opt/wais/db/
.4K GSDS National_Environmental_Referral_Service.src   /usr/opt/wais/d
```

```
Found 6 references
Querying /usr/opt/wais/db/es_server at 130.11.48.107
```

Figure 16. Adding ESDD and NERS to Sources for Search


WAIS Query
File
Setup
Help
WAIS Sources
Search
Add Doc
Delete Doc
Done

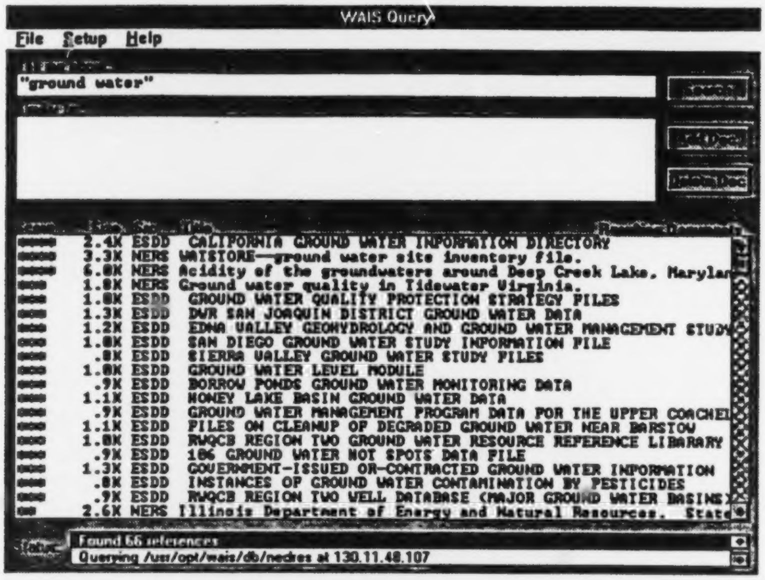
```
source
```

```
ESDD Earth Science Data Directory
NERS National Environmental Referral Service
```

```
GSDS USGS Directory of Servers
DofS Directory of Servers
ESDD Earth Science Data Directory
NERS National Environmental Referral Service
```

```
Getting National Environmental Referral Service.src  /usr/opt/wais/db/
Getting Earth Science Data Directory.src  /usr/opt/wais/db/
```

Figure 17. Results of Search Using "Ground Water" as Search Team

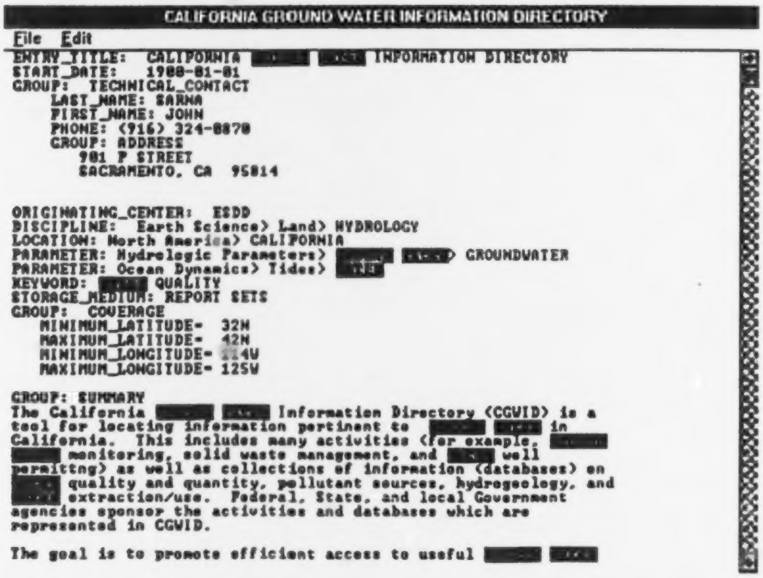


```
"ground water"
```

```
2.4K ESDD  CALIFORNIA GROUND WATER INFORMATION DIRECTORY
3.3K NERS WAISTORE--ground water site inventory file.
6.0K NERS Acidity of the groundwaters around Deep Creek Lake, Marylan
1.0K NERS Ground water quality in Tidewater Virginia.
1.0K ESDD  GROUND WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STRATEGY FILES
1.3K ESDD  DWR SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT GROUND WATER DATA
1.2K ESDD  EDNA VALLEY GEOHYDROLOGY AND GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT STUDY
1.0K ESDD  SAN DIEGO GROUND WATER STUDY INFORMATION FILE
 .8K ESDD  SIERRA VALLEY GROUND WATER STUDY FILES
1.0K ESDD  GROUND WATER LEVEL MODULE
 .9K ESDD  BORROW PONDS GROUND WATER MONITORING DATA
1.1K ESDD  HONEY LAKE BASIN GROUND WATER DATA
 .9K ESDD  GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DATA FOR THE UPPER COACHEL
1.1K ESDD  FILES ON CLEANUP OF DEGRADED GROUND WATER NEAR BARSTOW
1.0K ESDD  RWQCB REGION TWO GROUND WATER RESOURCE REFERENCE LIBARARY
 .9K ESDD  106 GROUND WATER HOT SPOTS DATA FILE
1.3K ESDD  GOVERNMENT-ISSUED OR-CONTRACTED GROUND WATER INFORMATION
 .8K ESDD  INSTANCES OF GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION BY PESTICIDES
 .9K ESDD  RWQCB REGION TWO WELL DATABASE (MAJOR GROUND WATER BASINS)
2.6K NERS Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources.  State
```

```
Found 66 references
Querying /usr/opt/wais/db/nedres at 130.11.48.107
```

Figure 18. First Page of First Document Retrieved from Search



```
ENTRY_TITLE:  CALIFORNIA [illegible] [illegible] INFORMATION DIRECTORY
START_DATE:   1900-01-01
GROUP:  TECHNICAL_CONTACT
     LAST_NAME: SARNA
     FIRST_NAME: JOHN
     PHONE: (916) 324-0870
     GROUP: ADDRESS
        901 P STREET
        SACRAMENTO, CA  95814


ORIGINATING_CENTER:  ESDD
DISCIPLINE:  Earth Science> Land> HYDROLOGY
LOCATION: North America> CALIFORNIA
PARAMETER: Hydrologic Parameters> [illegible] [illegible]> GROUNDWATER
PARAMETER: Ocean Dynamics> Tides> [illegible]
KEYWORD: [illegible] QUALITY
STORAGE_MEDIUM: REPORT SETS
GROUP:  COVERAGE
    MINIMUM_LATITUDE-  32N
    MAXIMUM_LATITUDE-  42N
    MINIMUM_LONGITUDE- 114W
    MAXIMUM_LONGITUDE- 125W

GROUP: SUMMARY
The California [illegible] [illegible] Information Directory (CGWID) is a
tool for locating information pertinent to  [illegible] [illegible] in
California.  This includes many activities (for example, [illegible]
[illegible] monitoring, solid waste management, and [illegible] well
permittng) as well as collections of information (databases) on
[illegible] quality and quantity, pollutant sources, hydrogeology, and
[illegible] extraction/use.  Federal, State, and local Government
agencies sponsor the activities and databases which are
represented in CGWID.

The goal is to promote efficient access to useful [illegible] [illegible]
```

Using "ground water" as a search term, the user obtains a listing of possible information sources and databases that contain potentially relevant information (see Figure 17 for a partial listing). For purposes of illustration here, the user selects the first document listed on Figure 17 and the screen shows the first page of that information resource (see Figure 18).

This process described in Figures 14-18 is a powerful approach to identifying and locating USGS information resources. The WAIS electronically points to and provides access to significant agency resources, it searches across different computing architectures and platforms, it accepts data in its existing structure for search purposes, yet it leaves the agency in control of its own data while allowing others to access the information as well. Using the network to access a directory of servers and associated databases with WAIS software suggest the growing range of applications available to government agencies to develop locator systems.

In addition to agencies placing locators and information directly on the Internet, other organizations increasingly are developing systems to access Federal information over the network. Figure 19 is an example of how one institution uses the network to provide access to Federal information to all network users; the figure replicates a message that appeared on one of the network lists. By using the network to connect to these files at the University of Michigan, any user can access important and current U.S. economic data that might not otherwise be available to them.

A discussion of the wealth of information resources and services (including government information) currently available via the network is beyond the scope of this report. A number of guides are available that describe these sources (e.g., NYSERNet, 1992; Kehoe, 1992). Brett (1992) provides introductory information regarding navigational tools and directories to access Internet/NREN resources.

Client-Server Network Technology

Recent technological developments based on client-server technology and WAIS are extending the effectiveness with which information can be identified and accessed over the network. The client-server computing model offers an innovative and efficient approach for linking multiple users to multiple databases (Sinha, 1992, p. 78):

> In the Client-Server computing paradigm, one or more clients [users] and one or more Servers [a database that provides access to a number of additional databases or datafiles], along with the underlying operating system and interprocess communication systems, form a composite system allowing distributed computing, analysis, and presentation.

Sinha goes on to describe the technical nature of a client-server computing system, how one works, and the possible uses and applications of this approach; thus, the discussion will not be repeated here. The importance of this networking technology is both its conceptual basis and its actual architecture as a means for linking users to multiple databases electronically.

WAIS and WAIS-like software are one of a number of programs designed to operate in a client-server architecture. Basically, a WAIS helps users find unstructured information located on remote databases accessible over the NREN (Proceedings for Wide Area Information Server Workshop, 1992, p. 1):

> [WAIS] is composed of user interfaces, available for most machines, and server software.... Users on different platforms can access personal, company, and published information from one interface. The information can be anything: text, pictures, voice, or formatted documents. Since a single computer to computer protocol is used, information can be stored anywhere on different types of machines. Anyone can use this system since it uses natural language questions to find relevant documents. Relevant documents can be fed back to a server to refine the search.

WAIS is based on the Z39.50 standard, American National Standard Z39.50, Information Retrieval Service Definition and Protocol Specification for Library Applications (National Information Standards Organization, 1992), which allows linkages among databases built on different computing platforms and operates within the client-server model described above.

Figure 20 is an overview of WAIS architecture. Appendix F is an introductory guide to WAIS architecture and applications. Developed by Thinking Machines, Inc., the WAIS software is revolutionizing concepts and techniques for accessing electronic information.

Figure 19. Example: Access to Economic Bulletin Board Via the Internet

Date: Mon, 6 Jul 92 16:05:24 EDT
From: Grace.York@um.cc.umich.edu

Over 700 files from the Commerce Department's Economic Bulletin Board, Census STF1A summaries for all 2000 counties, places and minor civil divisions in Michigan, and library catalogs from around the world can now be accessed through Internet and Michnet via the University of Michigan Library's new GOPHER system. The EBB files are updated daily and include 17 areas related to the U.S. economy, among them the gross domestic product, consumer price index, treasury bill rates, unemployment, and Trade Opportunity Program announcements. Additional Census files include selected U.S. summaries and CD-ROM guides. STF3A summaries for Michigan may be added this fall.

To access the files, you will first need to reach the Merit (MTS) Network's "Which Host?" prompt. If you need instructions on how to do this, contact the U-M Computing Resource Center at 313-764-HELP. Generally, Michigan sites can reach MTS through their local MICHNET numbers while Internet sites can TELNET "hermes.merit.edu".

At the "Which Host?" prompt, type "um-ulibrary" with the quotes. At the "login" prompt, type "gopher". Follow the menu through the "Social Science Data." The files are hierarchical. To move through the system, use the arrow keys to highlight and hit RETURN.

If a MENU has more than one screen, type ">" to move forward and "<" to move backward. When there are multiple DATA screens or TEXTUAL files, press the space bar to advance. Press "u" to go up or backtrack the menu hierarchy. Press "q" to quit.

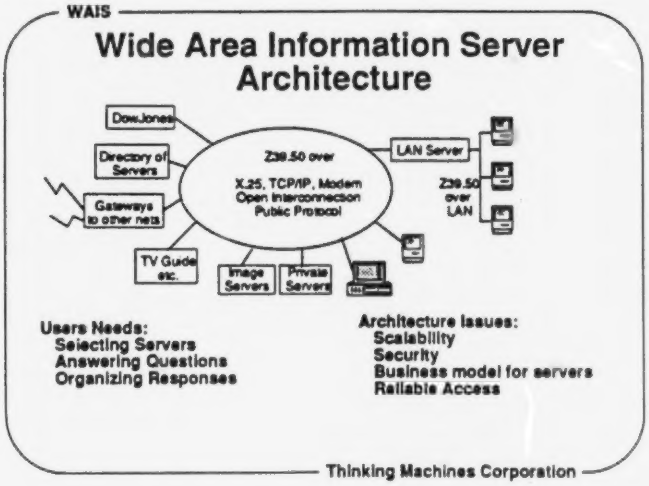
To download a file into your own computer account, position the arrow next to the menu selection and press "=". Make a note of the path (e.g. "0/census/summaries/stf1us.sum") and host (e.g. "una.hh.lib.umich.edu") that will be displayed. Quit um-ulibrary.

Sign on to your own computer account. At the # prompt, type "ftp hostname" (e.g. ftp una.hh.lib.umich.edu). At the name prompt, type "anonymous", and at the password prompt, type your e-mail address. To change to the proper directory, ignore the leading "0" in the path. At the "ftp>" prompt, type "cd [directory]" (e.g. CD census/summaries). To see the contents of the directory, at the "ftp>" prompt, type "LS". Then at the next "ftp>" prompt, type "get [filename]" (e.g. "get stf1us.sum"). To exit, at the "ftp>" prompt, type "bye".

I'll do my best to answer any questions you may have or refer them to our technical experts, who have really done an outstanding job of putting this together over the past few months.

-- Grace York, Government Documents Librarian,
University of Michigan
grace.york@um.cc.umich.edu OR
USERGBP2@UMICHUM

Figure 20.


WAIS
Wide Area Information Server Architecture
DowJones
Directory of Servers
Gateways to other nets
TV Guide etc.
Image Servers
Private Servers
Z39.50 over
X.25, TCP/IP, Modem
Open Interconnection
Public Protocol
LAN Server
Z39.50 over LAN
Users Needs:
Selecting Servers
Answering Questions
Organizing Responses
Architecture Issues:
Scalability
Security
Business model for servers
Reliable Access
Thinking Machines Corporation

*Source: Brewster Kahle. (December, 1991). Wide area information servers. Cambridge, MA: Thinking Machines, Inc., p. 10 (mimeograph).

WAIS software currently offers a number of benefits and innovations that are not available using other software. However, it is possible that other WAIS-like software will be developed in the future to enhance client-server architectures. Emtage, et al. (1992) provide and excellent overview and description of resource discovery approaches and software currently being developed for the networked environment. The critical point to consider in the development of client-server environment over the network is the use of the Z39.50 standard.

Within, or in addition to, this client-server environment, there is still the need for additional standards to query specific databases and datasets successfully. Structured query language (SQL) is evolving as one approach to address this problem. SQL is a set of standardized English-like commands to query and obtain information from different types of databases. Ricciuti (1992, p. 39) notes that by 1993 a consortium of major database vendors hopes to extend existing SQL standards. Moreover, developments with enhanced SQL software, as well as WAIS-like software can combine to form a powerful approach to first identify and access the needed database (WAIS-like software), and then do detailed search and query within that database (SQL).

Moving to the Future

The combination of (1) the evolving NREN, (2) new technological developments such as the WAIS, (3) an U.S. information policy system that encourages improved management access and dissemination of government information, and (4) increased availability of government information in electronic format provides an excellent opportunity for agencies to make their electronic information available directly via the network and for other interested parties to develop systems that enable network users to access a broad range of Federal information sources.

One can only imagine the range and variety of Federal information resources and services that can be developed to increase access to Federal information via the Internet/NREN. But, without question, such efforts are already occurring and are likely to increase in the near future.

An important consequence of the Internet/NREN has been the linking of previously isolated databases into a distributed network of databases accessible from remote access points. The advances in distributed computing technology, the developments related to electronic networking, and the need to better manage and access government information point to the importance of implementing a networked-based GIILS.

DEVELOPING A NETWORKED-BASED GIILS

CHAPTER 7

The development of networked-based agency and government-wide locators is feasible, and they are essential for improved access to and dissemination of government information resources. Indeed, this study identified 53 locators, some covering information from a particular agency, some covering multiple agencies, and others covering a special subject area. As yet, however, these locators have not been coordinated to produce a government-wide locator. The policy issues have progressed from can locator systems be developed to how can agency locators be coordinated and linked together for (1) government-wide coverage and access, (2) improved efficiencies in managing government information resources, and (3) improved public access to government information.

The Phase I, 1990 report recommended that one possible vision for a GIILS would be a physically centralized compilation of agency locators (McClure, et al., 1990, p. 82):

> Agencies would produce a comprehensive inventory of information resources within their particular agency. This inventory could be done in a variety of ways and contain a range of information resources that best meet agency IRM needs and responsibilities. From this inventory, the agencies would be required to submit, in a standardized and machine-readable format, significant finding tools ... available through their agency. This submission would go to a central compiling source.
>
> The central compiling source would integrate the submissions from agencies into one database. Entries in the database would include both the bibliographic information for the finding tool and a description or abstract of that finding tool. The compiled inventory/locator system would be organized by agency, and within agency, by type of finding tool. The compiling agency would provide a subject, title, and author index to the entire inventory. This central compiling source would receive Congressional appropriations to compile, produce, and disseminate the inventory.

We now believe that this vision of a GIILS, i.e., a centralized compiling agency, must be significantly modified to accommodate the rapidly developing and distributed network environment. Thus, this study recommends a vision and a strategy to create a distributed, virtual GIILS. This recommendation, however, could not have been reached without the in-depth analysis of the existing locators that this study identified; the additional focus group sessions, interviews, and site visits; and the study team's experience with recent Internet/NREN developments.

The remainder of this chapter describes this vision of a GIILS by first discussing the nature of a distributed, virtual locator system and suggesting three incremental steps that should be taken to realize an NREN-based GIILS. Next, we present a brief description of one possible approach to establish an NREN-based GIILS that requires (1) an expanded Federal information policy framework, (2) agency procedures for developing the GIILS, and (3) a Coordinating Federal Agency to promote GIILS development. The chapter concludes by identifying specific topics that will require additional research to develop a networked-based GIILS.

The Distributed, Virtual GIILS

The study team recommends a three-stage, incremental strategy to develop a distributed, virtual GIILS. The distributed, virtual GIILS is a vision of a full-service, single point of contact to direct users to government information. Transparent to the user, the virtual GIILS identifies and accesses electronic information resources and services regardless of the type of government information or the physical location of those information resources and services.

The terms "distributed" and "virtual" are used because the GIILS identifies and points to information resources and services that are located in different and remote locations -- yet these resources appear as if the user were interacting with a single system. This access process is constantly growing and changing, reflecting the growth and changes to data sources being made available by the agencies. Instead of the GIILS "controlling" the development of these resources, it recognizes them, identifies them in a standardized manner, indicates how a user would access that information, and where possible, connects the user directly to those remote information resources.

An "intelligent front-end" based on client-server technology is accessed electronically by users, then directs and connects them to the information services or resources needed -- regardless of where those services and resources might reside. These resources might be digitized traditional print materials, interactive videos, multi-media, software, specialized databases, and even other human beings. Agencies contribute to this virtual GIILS electronically by making their information resources accessible over the network using recognized information processing standards. There are three basic and incremental steps to be taken to realize the distributed, virtual GIILS.

Establish Locator Systems

To some degree, this step is already in process as noted previously in this report. A number of agencies, such as the USGS (see Appendix E) have developed and operate Internet-based locator systems. But in the process of establishing locators, agencies need to agree on definitions, standards, and data elements to describe the contents of the locators.

Chapter 3 of this report proposes a number of basic criteria for defining a locator:

- The locator is a point of entry for locating government information, regardless of the format and content of that information

- The content of the locator is not the actual information resource or service, itself; rather it is a description of that information

- The locator tells the user (1) what information is available on a particular topic, (2) where that information is located, and (3) how the user would access that information

- The locator is in machine-readable format

- The locator is publicly accessible -- preferably through direct dial-up telephone lines and through the Internet/NREN.

While other criteria might be developed to further specify a locator, the study team recommends that these criteria be used as a basis for further discussions.

Clearly, there are a number of different types of locators of government information. Figure 4 (see Chapter 3) describes nine possible types of locators based on the data collection activities described in this report, and others might be evolving. Depending on the missions of the agency, the type of information collected and managed, and the agency's audiences for information services and products, one or more of these types of locators may be appropriate. Agencies should have some flexibility in determining what type of locator is most appropriate for their particular needs.

Appendix B offers an extensive list of data elements that can serve as a basis for determining how the contents in a locator should be described. The Library of Congress (1991) and Guenther (1992) suggest additional data elements that might be used to describe a locator. An inter-agency working group may wish to improve upon this list by (1) providing additional descriptions of these data elements and (2) reducing the total number of data elements needed to describe locators and the contents of the locators.

The global change research program provides another example of an inter-agency effort to establish a locator. A report, issued by the Committee on Geophysical Data Commission on Geosciences, Environment, and Resources offers an excellent overview of a data management strategy that includes planning for a locator (National Research Council, 1991, pp. 28-48). The plan notes (p. 33):

> Locating data, both nationally and internationally, will be helped by the establishment of a centralized data directory. This directory will have information about information. It will be created by a joint effort, initially by the national data centers , and eventually with the help of international data centers. The data directory should be accessible electronically and user friendly. It should provide as much information about datasets as possible, including location; access policies and procedures; and information about the data's completeness, accuracy, general usefulness, documentation, and limitations. There should be no charge to use the directory except telephone or electronic mail cost of connecting.

The approach being taken by this group is an excellent model that can be followed by other agencies in the development of a locator.

This step of encouraging agencies to establish locators is critical. The locators may concentrate on information resources within one particular agency, they may include information with two or more agencies, or they may focus on particular topics or subject areas of government information regardless of agency location -- approaches already reflected in the current evolution of locators in the government. The important point is for agencies to determine what type of locator best meets their needs, and then to develop one(s) most appropriate for meeting those needs.

Make Government Information Internet-Accessible

Increasingly, the Internet/NREN will serve as the primary electronic highway for accessing a range of public information resources. As suggested in the previous chapter, the network is growing exponentially, it is becoming easier to use, and the price for connectivity to the network is decreasing. Although there are a number of issues and problems that remain to be resolved regarding the use of the Internet, the problems are being addressed, and the Internet will continue to grow in both scope and use.

In particular, at the Federal level, the vision of the Internet/NREN has been aimed primarily at supporting basic research, particularly in the sciences. State and regional networks, and many educational users of the Internet, have put forth a broader agenda, one that is reflected in part in the High Performance Computing Act of 1991, and especially in the Information Infrastructure Act of 1992 (S. 2937). There is, however, an ongoing debate about the appropriate evolution of the Internet/NREN, the appropriate Federal role in developing private-public sector infrastructure. But within this debate, the concept of a distributed networked-based GIILS is feasible and its implementation an accomplishable goal.

There are a number of approaches by which agencies can make their information resources available over the Internet, these include:

- Providing access to locators
- Providing access to databases (text, numeric, and spatial)
- Operating bulletin boards
- Managing list-servs, providing interactive discussion sessions and conferences regarding agency information
- Providing access to significant documents, databases, and other information resources that can be down-loaded by remote users

- Offering "help stations" where users can electronically receive individualized assistance on the use of agency information resources and services.

Currently, for example, a user who wants a copy of a particular NSF publication can access that agency's server over the Internet, browse directory information in that server, identify a needed document, and obtain an electronic copy of that document using FTP. In minutes, Internet users can have that NSF document on disk, in their computer. Or, Internet users might use the Telnet (or TN3270) procedures to access the NASA Master Directory and interactively search that database. (Brett, 1991 provides additional information on FTP and Telnet procedures.)

Of special interest to this report, however, is to encourage agencies to make their locators accessible over the Internet/NREN. This process could be done by a number of different procedures. For example, the agency might mount the locator on a server and users could obtain an electronic copy of it by using FTP procedures. Or, the agency might mount the database for access on the Internet and users could Telnet into it and search the locator themselves, interactively. But the best approach would be to use client-server technology to access, search, and retrieve information from the locators.

Design Locators Based on Client-Server Technology and Z39.50 Standards

The third step in realizing a distributed, virtual GIILS is for agencies to design their locators to exploit client-server technology. Chapter 6 includes a brief introduction to client-server technology in a networked environment and will not be repeated here. Currently, client-server technology is still evolving, but the key advances are in place as a basis for the design of agency and government-wide locators.

The most important aspect of a client-server approach for designing locators is its reliance on the Z39.50 standard for information retrieval (National Information Standards Organization, 1992). This standards allows different systems to communicate with each other, to identify data elements within the systems accurately, and to search and retrieve information within the system – regardless of the system's architecture. The use of this protocol ensures that the locator developed for use today will be NREN ready in the future.

Currently, WAIS software is an excellent example of a client-server approach to electronic networked information retrieval based on the Z39.50 standard. WAIS and WAIS-like software provide virtual access to networked information by identifying, indexing, and obtaining information from any other Internet-based database (including locators) using Z39.50 protocols. The WAIS software is public domain, and is available from Thinking Machines, Inc. Appendices E and F provide additional information regarding WAIS.

If agencies develop their locators without reliance on client-server technology and the Z39.50 standard, they will not be able to easily link themselves to each other for government-wide searches of information. Thus, a networked-based GIILS is dependent on agency locators being designed for WAIS or WAIS-like software. Reliance on the Z39.50 standard is the most efficient means for a GIILS to seek out and retrieve information from other agency locators in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

Detailing The Strategy

The above three steps provide an overview of the key aspects of building a distributed, virtual GIILS. For purposes of discussion, the study team identifies these three key steps individually. In reality, accomplishing these steps will be an interactive process and will require addressing a number of additional activities and issues. To better identify and discuss those additional activities, we offer one possible approach that might be considered to realize a networked-based GIILS.

One Approach to Develop a Networked-Based GIILS

There are a number of possible approaches to implement an Internet-based GIILS. We propose the following as a means of initiating a discussion on how best to proceed with the development of a networked-based GIILS. In this process we solicited ideas from a number of researchers, agency officials, policymakers, and others. As an example, Perritt (see Appendix G) offers another (but similar) view for the design of a distributed, virtual networked-based locator system.

In the example described below, OMB would develop a policy framework requiring agencies to create machine-readable locators meeting certain requirements and standards. These locators would then be mounted for access via the network by the agencies who would have primary responsibility for the development and operation of these locators. A Federal agency would be designated with certain responsibilities to coordinate the development of locators on the network, provide guidance and suggestions to other agencies as they mount the locators for access via the network, and assist the agencies in making certain that the locators (and perhaps other important databases) are made available over the network.

Figure 21 offers an overview of the design for an networked-based GIILS. This perspective is based on the client-server model and incorporates evolving WAIS or WAIS-like software (see discussion on these topics in Chapter 6).

As shown in Figure 21, users wishing to gain access to government information electronically via the network can use a number of approaches. For example, users log onto the network via their host institution or local network and connect into a government-wide locator WAIS. This WAIS could be physically housed at any site accessible through the network, but for purposes of this example, we will assume that the WAIS is both managed by and located at a Federal agency or administrative unit.

Once connected to the GIILS WAIS, the user describes the type of information needed, searches for it via the WAIS directory of servers which contains detailed descriptions of agency locators. The WAIS would then search agency locators and/or agency databases that are WAIS-compatible (see Appendix E for an example of this process). The result of the search would be a ranked listing of the most likely databases and other information sources/products that have information on the topic needed with information about how those sources could be accessed. At this point, the user could be connected directly to the agency WAIS for more detailed searching or be connected directly to the desired database. This would be done in a set of seamless steps in which the user would be connected to another WAIS or a database transparently.

Another approach would be for the user to access the agency WAIS or the desired agency database directly via the network. Based on using a network directory access service such as Hytelnet, Gopher, or Archie (Brett, 1992) or previous experiences with a particular agency's information resources or products, the user may want to access those databases and may not need to use the GIILS WAIS as an intermediary. Once connected to the desired database, the user would search it based on local database procedures.

The seamless nature of a distributed, virtual GIILS is that once logged into a particular WAIS, that WAIS could connect seamlessly to other agency locators. Thus, the GIILS does not have to be considered as one particular WAIS or WAIS-like operation in one physical location. The GIILS should be thought of as a collection of agency locators that are linked to each other through client-server software in a manner transparent to the user.

There are a number of key assumptions should the government move toward the development of a networked-based locator system:

- Agencies will be connected to and be knowledgeable about the Internet/NREN
- Existing agency databases and those to be developed will adopt Z39.50 standards
- Agencies will implement WAIS, or WAIS-like software as a basis for a locator to their information resources.

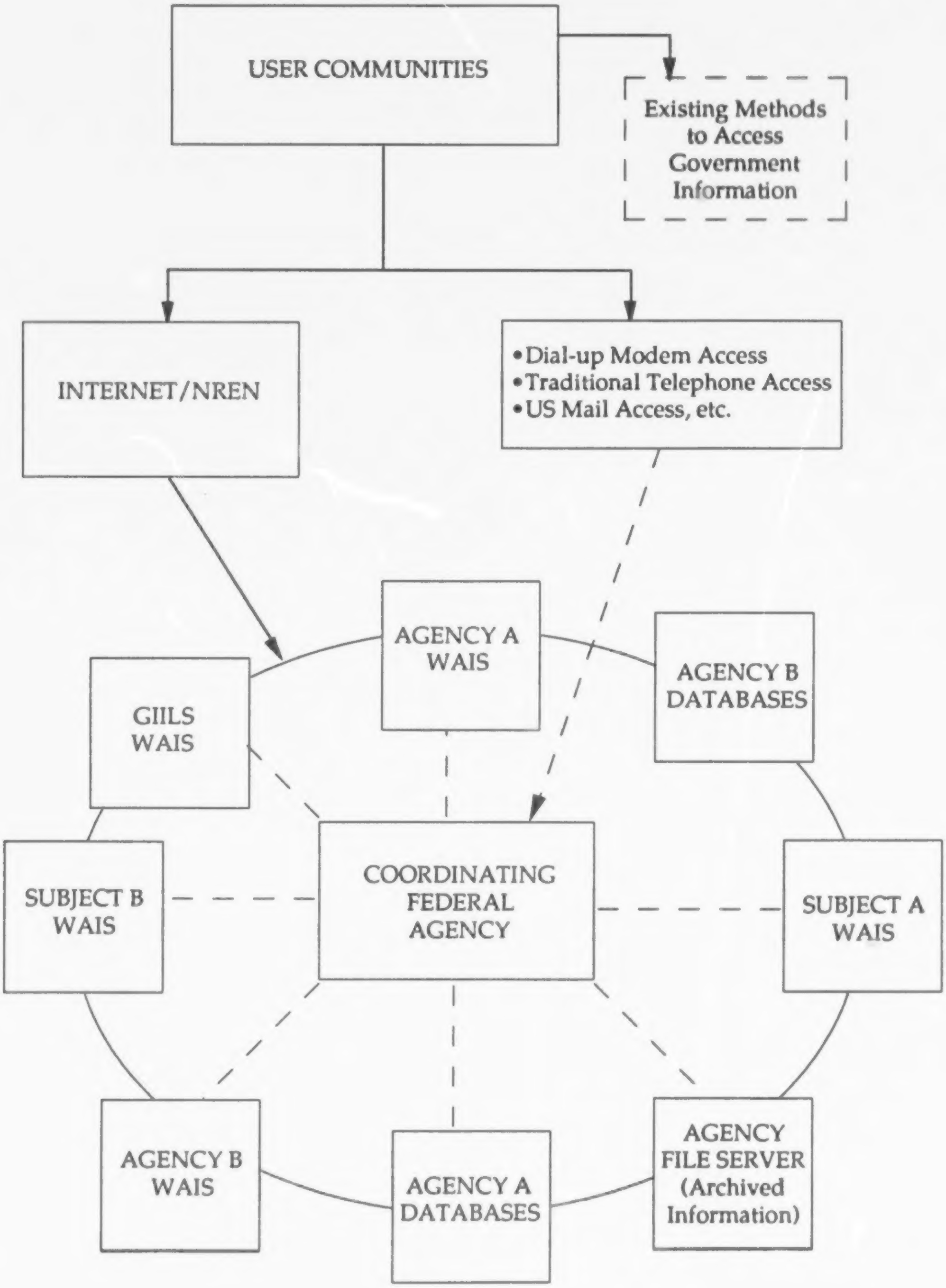
These assumptions are reasonable and relatively easy for agencies to implement when developing locators.

The rapid technological developments related to the Internet and the evolving NREN have simplified the manner by which agency locators and databases can be made accessible and searchable. Implementing the approach suggested in Figure 21 requires three basic activities: establishing a policy framework for a GIILS, developing agency procedures for designing locators and making them accessible over the NREN, and coordinating Federal agency involvement in the NREN-GIILS.

Establishing a Policy Framework for a GIILS

The final report from Phase I of this study concluded that "OMB has sufficient statutory basis (through the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and its 1986 Reauthorization) to develop policy and procedures that require agency participation, and request Congressional and Judicial participation, in some form of a GIILS"

Figure 21. An Internet-Based GIILS: One Approach


USER COMMUNITIES
Existing Methods to Access Government Information
INTERNET/NREN
•Dial-up Modem Access
•Traditional Telephone Access
•US Mail Access, etc.
AGENCY A WAIS
AGENCY B DATABASES
GIILS WAIS
SUBJECT B WAIS
COORDINATING FEDERAL AGENCY
SUBJECT A WAIS
AGENCY B WAIS
AGENCY A DATABASES
AGENCY FILE SERVER (Archived Information)

(McClure, et. al., 1990, p. 29). Since the writing of that report, Congress passed the High Performance Computing Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-194) which established the NREN. This act states, in part (Section 101 a):

> The President shall implement a National High Performance Computing Program, which shall: (E) provide for improved dissemination of Federal agency data and electronic information.

Section 101 (c) gives OMB oversight on agency budget requests for high performance computing (HPC) programs and initiatives. Additional program and budget information related to HPC and the NREN can be found in Grand Challenges 1993 (Committee on Physical, Mathematical, and Engineering Sciences, Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, and Office of Science and Technology Policy, 1992).

P.L. 102-194 is landmark legislation that requires agencies to disseminate information electronically over the Internet/NREN. Moreover, should OMB choose to do so, it can encourage agencies to develop locator systems as a logical first step toward agency implementation of HPC initiatives. As a result of P.L. 102-194, OMB is in a very strong statutory position to foster the development of Federal locator systems over the network.

To date, OMB has chosen not to exercise specific authority related to the development of locators and to encourage the mounting of those locators on the NREN. There is some movement in this direction, however, as the proposed revision to OMB Circular A-130 states, "Agencies shall maintain and implement a management system for all information products which shall, at a minimum: (c) Establish and maintain inventories of all agency information products" (Office of Management and Budget, 1992, p. 18300).

This statement is important in that it recognizes the need for developing agency locators. But the statement is inadequate in scope and detail as to the nature of such inventories, how they are to be established, and how they will be maintained. Thus, a basic cornerstone for the design of a GIILS is for OMB to develop and expand this one sentence into a policy framework for agency involvement in the development of locators for a GIILS.

A number of strategies might be used to expand the existing statement in the revised Circular A-130. One approach is to add language to appear in the final version of Circular A-130. Another approach is to develop language to appear in a separate Circular or Bulletin. Careful thought will need to be given to the content of this policy statement. At a minimum, however, the policy statement will need to address the following:

- Define an information inventory/locator system. A beginning point of departure is the definition used by this study (see page 2) and the typology describing possible types of locators (see Chapter 3, Figure 4). OMB, agencies, and the public must agree, generally, on what constitutes a locator system.

- Identify and operationalize basic data elements to be included in the locator. The data elements that the study team used to describe locators as listed in the OMB Call for Information (see Appendix B) are a point of departure. One approach might be for an inter-agency working group to suggest a minimum set of necessary data elements and suggest additional data elements that would also be especially useful.

- Require agencies that have a locator to conform to the policy and guidelines by a specific date, and require those that do not have a locator to develop a plan for establishing a locator by a specific date. The policy should recognize that some agencies already have developed a locator and may need to modify it to conform to guidelines while other agencies have not yet considered the development of such a locator. Different developmental guidelines may be necessary for each of these two groups.

- Require that locators be made accessible over the Internet/NREN. Agency locators should be made accessible over the network to ensure widespread electronic access to agency information resources.

- Require the agency locators to conform to the Z39.50 standard. This standard, developed by NISO (1992), describes a range of information retrieval service definitions and protocol specifications that agencies must follow if the locator is to be searched on the network through Z39.50 compliant client-server software.

- Require agencies to provide user support services for their locators. Minimally, there should be an network address, as well as a toll-free telephone number, provided with the locator for users to obtain additional information about the locator, ask questions regarding the operation and content of the locator, and otherwise obtain "human" assistance.

- Provide multiple access points and formats for the locators. The thrust of the policy is to require agencies to develop locators that can be mounted and searched via the network. But it should be stressed to agencies that the locators should also be made available in hard-copy, on CD-ROM, and via telecommunication networks (direct dial-up and commercial dial-up) in addition to the network. Moreover, the machine-readable versions of the locators could be made available through the GPO, NARA, NTIS, the Depository Library Program, and vendors in the private sector. They in turn could repackage the locators based on local client needs.

- Encourage the establishment of inter-agency working groups to develop subject-oriented locators. Following the model of the Master Directory, agencies might realize significant reductions in level of effort, compliance problems, and costs by cooperating to develop locator systems.

- Encourage agencies to mount significant databases on the Internet/NREN. Agencies should be encouraged to identify other databases they produce and make them available for electronic access via the network. Criteria could be developed to assist agencies in determining which types of databases have significant value and importance for being made accessible via the network.

- Require a regular program of agency evaluation and assessment of the locator. It is essential that agencies regularly evaluate the degree to which the locator meets system objectives and solves user information needs. Regular input and assessment from users are essential for the successful evolution of agency-developed locator systems.

These topics are but a beginning list of areas to be discussed in the policy statement. They do, however, suggest key issues that will require attention in the development of the policy statement.

When crafting this policy statement, OMB-OIRA should continue to consult with agency officials, representatives from the private sector, the library community, and others as appropriate for guidance, assessment, and feedback on the development of the policy instrument. In addition, input from individuals knowledgeable about technical standards for databases, networking protocols and standards, and other relevant information processing standards should be sought.

Developing Agency Procedures

Specific procedures for how agencies would develop locators and make them available over the network are likely to vary considerably, given the diverse missions of Federal agencies. There are, however, some critical success factors likely to assist agencies in the development of locators (see Figure 8, Chapter 4) as they move toward realization of a locator system such as that suggested in Figure 21.

This study has shown that successful efforts to develop locators and make databases accessible over the Internet usually can be traced to the efforts of a small number of individuals within an agency. Thus, it is essential that the people who have responsibility for implementing the policies outlined above are motivated, knowledgeable about locators and databases, understand database design considerations from a user perspective, and have managerial support for implementing locator policy.

Logically, one would expect the agency IRM official(s) to be responsible for the development and implementation of the locator. This study, however, found that many successful locators were developed and/or managed by non-IRM individuals, such as librarians, systems personnel, and others. Thus, agency procedures for developing the locator should allow for having the most interested and competent person available be responsible for the locator -- as determined by the agency, rather than externally imposed and automatically assigned to a particular agency office.

Each agency will need to review the locator policy statement developed by OMB (see above) and work with the Coordinating Federal Agency (see below) in the development of its locator and in making databases accessible over the network. The effort should be initiated with a strategic plan for how the agency expects to develop the locator, implement it, and evaluate it.

Initially, it would be a good idea for individuals from the various agencies that have established a locator (see Volume II) to meet formally and provide general guidelines that could assist other agencies in developing their locators. Appendix D, developed by an official at the EPA is a discussion of some of the issues that must be addressed. Conversations with individuals at the EPA, USGS, NOAA, NASA, and others, have convinced the study team that there already is Federal expertise available regarding the development of locators and using the Internet. The issue is how to organize this expertise so that other agencies can benefit from this knowledge and experience.

Coordinating Federal Agency Involvement in the GIILS

The success of the approach outlined above will depend, in part, on having a Federal agency serve in a coordinating role to promote the development of an networked-based GIILS. A number of Federal agency officials with whom we discussed the matter believe that it is essential for one Federal agency to assume a number of responsibilities in coordinating the effort. These responsibilities include:

- Assist agencies in developing a plan to create locators and make them accessible over the network. This assistance may come directly from the coordinating agency itself, or the agency may identify others in government that are willing to provide assistance to other agencies. Currently, there are a number of government officials involved in assisting some agencies to exploit the Internet as a means of gaining access to government information.

- Install and operate client-server software to provide access to other agency locators. To simplify the operation of the government-wide locator, the coordinating agency should be responsible for the WAIS (or comparable Z39.50-based software) and have primary responsibility for ensuring the interoperability between the GIILS and other agency locators and databases.

- Provide guidance to agencies in the design and operation of the locator. Although the general structure of the locator may vary from agency to agency, the coordinating agency should assist agencies in designing and operating their locator technically and in light of the policy and guidelines developed by OMB-OIRA.

- Encourage agencies to make other significant databases available over the network. The coordinating agency can suggest guidelines and offer criteria to determine the types of databases that should be made available over the network.

- Help agencies to engage in life-cycle management of their information services and products. Agencies should be made aware of guidelines suggested in Managing Electronic Records (National Archives and Records Administration, 1990) to improve the preservation and retention of significant electronic databases.

- Provide educational and training programs to agencies, intermediaries, and the general public regarding the GIILS and its use. For the foreseeable future, it will be necessary to have an ongoing program to educate agency officials and the general public about the purpose of the GIILS and how it can be used to retrieve government information. The coordinating agency may want to enlist the support of other individuals, agencies, or perhaps the GPO's depository library program in this effort.

- Serve as a central point of contact for the GIILS. There needs to be one place in the Federal government where agency officials and the general public can contact for information about the GIILS, how it works, and how to access and use it.

These responsibilities are not comprehensive, but are suggestive of the range of policy areas to be considered. Additional research and investigation will be needed to identify specific responsibilities necessary for the coordinating agency to fulfill.

There are a number of candidate agencies that have indicated an interest or have an especially appropriate mission that might serve as the coordinating agency:

- The Government Printing Office
- The National Technical Information Service
- The National Archives and Records Administration
- The Library of Congress.

A Congressional staff person participating in one of the study's focus groups indicated that any Congressional agency might find it very difficult to coordinate Executive agencies in the development and operation of a locator system and recommended that Congressional agencies not be considered in such a role. This perspective has merit and deserves additional analysis.

The above list of possible agencies to serve as the Federal Coordinating Agency is not meant to exclude other options. For example, an Executive branch agency well-versed, knowledgeable, and interested in locator systems might wish to serve in this capacity. Another option is for the Coordinating Federal Agency to work with other public or private organizations that would actually design and implement the GIILS. The GIILS can be physically housed anywhere, the only requirement being that it is housed at an organization with Internet/NREN access and adequate hardware and software. In such an approach, the Coordinating Federal Agency would work directly with the agencies in developing and mounting their locators and network-accessible databases, but another organization would operate the GIILS, develop linkages among the locators, and provide the technical and user assistance required to support the WAIS.

Importance of Multiple Access Points and Diversity of Information Products

The vision of a distributed, virtual GIILS, as shown in Figure 21, recognizes the importance of (1) moving toward a more efficient and electronically-based approach to access government information, and, at the same time, (2) incorporating multiple access points and a diversity of locator-related products for those not yet able to access the Internet/NREN.

The study team recognizes that access to the Internet/NREN is not, as yet, pervasive throughout society. Thus, while connectivity to the network continues its extraordinary growth, steps need to be taken to ensure access to the GIILS and agency locators via more traditional approaches. The Coordinating Federal Agency has a critical responsibility here. This agency has to serve as both the enabler for other Federal agencies to develop networked-based locators, and also has to serve as an intermediary between those without network access and the networked-based GIILS.

For example, agencies must be encouraged to support their networked-based locator with traditional user support mechanisms, such as telephone assistance, training programs, and news announcements. Moreover, they should also make their locators available on machine-readable diskettes and tape, in CD-ROM, and in printed version. The various locator-related products can be distributed through NTIS, NARA, or the GPO's DLP.

The DLP can play a very important role as an intermediary between the GIILS/agency locators and users. First, the depositories can provide public access Internet terminals so that users can access the Internet directly and conduct searches to identify government information from the locators. Or, the depository librarians, as intermediaries, can assist users in accessing the locators and the information to which they point. Increasingly, depository librarians are connected to the Internet – as evidenced by their growing participation on the electronic discussion group GOVDOC-L (Kovacs, 1990). Document librarians, however, will need institutional and Federal support, education, and other resources to serve in this role.

Although not directly addressed in this report, there are other approaches for increasing traditional access to and use of the NREN-based GIILS and agency locators. For example, the FLD that is included as part of Volume II of this report has the potential to be formatted in CD-ROM. With front-end software such as GSSEARCH,* the FLD could then be searched for descriptive information about the locators identified in this study, and could easily be made available to a range of users (McFaul, 1992). Similar strategies for increasing the diversity and types of locator products might be used with agency locator systems.

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*GSSEARCH was developed at the USGS as an outgrowth of a system to manage geological bibliographic information. It is public domain software and supports the type of data structures typically found in locator or "meta" bibliographic databases. GSSEARCH allows the user to specify and build necessary indexes for retrieving information from these types of data structures in a DOS environment. For additional information: USGS CD-ROM Support Center, 904 National Center, Reston, VA 22092.

Figure 22. Research Needed to Develop a Networked-Based GIILS

- Develop locator policy framework
- Investigate models for organizing the GIILS effort
- Develop educational programs
- Assess and refine client-server and related software
- Develop locator and GIILS technical standards
- Assess existing locators
- Continue efforts at identifying and describing existing locators.

The key point, however, is that while agencies are moving toward an networked-based GIILS and agency locator systems, traditional access methods have to be continued, or perhaps created for the locators. One would expect the private sector to develop and sell a range of value added locator-related products and services. They may wish to develop products based on the FLD (see Volume II). The Coordinating Federal Agency would have responsibilities to create programs to promote the development of diverse dissemination products and formats for locator-related products. As suggested above, there are a number of strategies that might be developed to accomplish this objective.

Further Research and Development

Additional research efforts are necessary for developing a networked-based government-wide locator system. The most significant areas requiring additional attention are briefly discussed below. For purposes of discussion, they are identified as separate projects. But in fact, if a networked-based GIILS is to be developed, all of these topics will need additional research and development work and should be linked together in a broad-based research effort. Figure 22 summarizes the research needed.

Develop Locator Policy Framework

This report has outlined some of the topics and issues that should be addressed in developing a locator policy framework. OMB-OIRA should be responsible for that policy development. The traditional method of OIRA policy development (announce that policy is being developed, produce a draft, receive public input, then produce final policy) may not be effective in this instance, however, because of the depth of both technical and non-technical issues that would need to be addressed in such a statement.

Another approach is for OMB-OIRA to convene an inter-agency working group to develop policy and guidelines in this area. Such a group should include those already knowledgeable about locators, those that have designed such locators, and those whose agencies might have an interest in serving as the Coordinating Federal Agency. It may also be appropriate for OIRA to invite non-Federal participants to serve on the group and to contract with individuals to draft specific parts of the policy or generally to assist in the development of the locator policy.

Investigate Models for Organizing the GIILS Effort

Earlier in this chapter of the report, we proposed a number of options for organizing the networked-based GIILS, including:

- Coordinating Federal agency approach
- Contracted coordinating organization approach (non-Federal)

- Combined: coordinating Federal agency with contractor or other organization responsible for the actual development and management of the GIILS.

These and other approaches each have strengths and weaknesses. The models need to be specified and assessed on a range of criteria, including costs, effectiveness, political considerations, and meeting user needs.

Within this research topic is the need to compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of various Federal agencies that might serve as the Coordinating Federal Agency. This aspect of the research would: (1) clarify the requirements and responsibilities for operating the NREN-based GIILS [to be done in conjunction with developing the policy framework], and (2) determine the degree to which the candidate agencies could meet those requirements.

If, for example, it is determined that a successful networked-based GIILS must be an Executive branch agency to obtain cooperation and involvement from the agencies, then the GPO may not be a good candidate. If it is determined that access to the GIILS should be a public service and the agency should not charge for using the system, then NTIS may not be a good candidate unless its enabling legislation is revised. These criteria are illustrative only; additional thought needs to be given to determining which agency can best serve this coordinating role.

Develop Educational Programs

Currently, few agency officials are knowledgeable about the Internet/NREN, the resources and services currently available over the network, and applications for disseminating government information over the Internet. An important step to realizing a networked-based GIILS is developing a range of educational programs regarding these and related topics. Such a program is especially important for mid- and senior-level IRM staff, systems managers, librarians, and program officers.

Careful thought needs to be given to developing such educational programs. The programs should address such questions as:

- What are the existing information needs of various types of agency officials regarding the Internet/NREN?
- What are the information needs and uses of agency users regarding the Internet/NREN?
- What is the current status of Internet/NREN uses and applications in the government and how do they vary across individual agencies?
- Who are appropriate agencies to take the lead in developing such educational programs?
- Can specific individuals already involved with Internet/NREN applications be identified, and participate in such programs?

Such questions suggest the scope and extent of this development effort. While one-time workshops and similar activities may be useful, a program of educational opportunities targeted at specific audiences, offering different levels of knowledge, in different formats, must be developed.

Assess and Refine Client-Server and Related Software

The vision of the GIILS presented in Figure 21 is but a broad brush-stroke for how the locator with multiple access points would actually operate. Research in the design of the client-server and related software, developing the technical standards for the locators, and estimating the costs for the development and ongoing operation of WAIS or WAIS-like software need to be investigated.

To a limited extent, some of the research has either already been done or is in process, due to the efforts of some agencies – most notably the work being done with the Master Directory and at the USGS, ISD, by Eliot J. Christian and Timothy L. Gauslin <Internet address: tgauslin@isdres.er.usgs.gov> (see Appendix E). Other agency officials are also likely to have been involved in such efforts. Individuals from these agencies should be directly involved in a study that investigates design options for a client-server-based WAIS.

Although this study recommends reliance on client-server and WAIS-like software based on the Z39.50 standard, other search and discovery approaches to locator and agency databases should continue to be investigated. As suggested in Figure 21, the GIILS should rely on multiple access points and means for searching networked information. For example, software based on X.500, Archie, Gopher, Prospero and the World Wide Web also have potential for identifying and accessing networked information resources (Emtage, et al., 1992).

In addition, SQL, despite a number of retrieval problems (Lynch, 1991) is increasingly evolving into a standard for search and query procedures for relational databases (Groneman and Meroney, 1991, p. 210). Once the government databases are identified via an agency locator or a GIILS, there is still a need to successfully search and query those databases in some standardized process. Investigation into the appropriateness of SQL as (1) a design criterion for operating government databases, and (2) a tool for obtaining the desired information from those databases should be conducted in the context of augmenting the effectiveness of agency locators and a GIILS.

Develop Locator and GIILS Technical Standards

Earlier in this report, we noted the confused and ambiguous array of information processing and telecommunication standards confronting agencies that wish to develop a locator system. This situation has become unmanageable. The work by the Federal Geographic Data Committee is an excellent model of how one inter-agency working group, with support from OMB under Circular A-16 (Office of Management and Budget, 1990) is dealing with the standards problem. Another example, at an agency level, of attempting to resolve information processing standards issues is the Agency Catalog of Data Policies and Standards (Environmental Protection Agency, 1991).

Despite these two notable approaches, there needs to be a government-wide inter-agency project to (1) identify existing information processing and telecommunication standards, (2) develop a typology for describing these various standards, (3) determine the gaps, ambiguities, and contradictions among these standards, (4) determine which standards are necessary for the design of the networked-based GIILS, (5) evaluate these standards for their effectiveness in providing users access to and use of Federal information resources, and (6) propose information processing and telecommunication standards for agency locators and the GIILS. Further, OMB-OIRA might choose to use the Circular A-16 model as an approach to deal with this research area.

Assess Existing Locators

The assessments of the locators contained in Volume II are descriptive only, and they generally represent self-reported data. No technical assessment of the locators in terms of a "hands-on" evaluation of how well they work and how well they meet user needs and system objectives has been done. Thus, there is a need to study the success with which the locators (1) meet designated system objectives and (2) resolve user information needs. Evaluating the locators in light of user information needs and requirements would provide important information on how best to design and implement a government-wide locator system. Indeed, from discussions with various agency officials, it appears that there has been very little assessment of the locators in terms of meeting user information needs.

This research would also compare the technical description provided to the study team with an actual "hands-on" assessment of the system. Next, the technical aspects of the locator would need to be described and compared (across other locators) in light of locator goals and objectives. It would be important to identify factors related to the design, structure, operating system, and software that contributed to the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of the locator. Results from this investigation would be especially useful for informing the development of the policy framework.

Continue Efforts at Identifying and Describing Existing Locators

The study team believes that the list of locators identified and described in the FLD created as a result of this study is incomplete. During the course of the study, several government officials called us and asked if "their" locator was being included the database. These officials heard of the study by word-of-mouth and had not received the OMB Call for Information. Further, we are aware of a number of possible locators made known to us by the agencies, or of which we are personally aware, that are not in the database.

Thus, NARA may wish to continue identifying locators and updating the information in the existing database. The FLD is especially useful for NARA in identifying and monitoring the development of databases that may be candidates for preservation. Thus, expanding and updating the FLD can assist NARA in better accomplishing its statutory responsibilities and would positively respond directly to Congressional criticisms that the agency has inadequately dealt with issues related to preservation of electronic information (Congress, 1990).

An Opportunity to Improve Access to Government Information

It is eminently feasible to design and implement a networked-based GIILS. Three key steps are the basis for developing the GIILS: developing locators, encouraging dissemination of government information via the Internet/NREN, and using client-server technology to produce a government-wide locator. In the example described, a networked-based GIILS evolves from developing a locator policy framework, establishing agency procedures and responsibilities for locator activities, and designating a Federal agency for coordinating the GIILS efforts.

There are a number of "good example" databases meeting the study's criteria of a locator already in operation in the Federal government. Despite the efforts marshalled in this study, there are likely to be more such locators not, as yet, identified. But, until this study, there had not been an attempt at a comprehensive identification and description of these systems. The machine-readable FLD developed by the study team offers an important tool not only for providing increased access to and use of the locators, but also for analyzing the content, structure, and uses of these locators.

The range and types of locators identified, however, are significant. The development of a typology to better define a locator system offers one approach to clarify the nature of locator systems and a means of assisting agencies determine the type that might be most appropriate for their particular situation. Now that these locators have been identified, one can explore the possibilities and opportunities to better coordinate and link these agency-based systems into a networked-based government-wide locator system. Such coordination, however, would require a strengthened policy framework that encourages and rewards agencies for participation in a government-wide effort.

A first step that OMB-OIRA should take to move toward the development of an networked-based GIILS is to establish an inter-agency working group to discuss and review the conclusions and recommendations offered in this report. This group's purpose is to comment on the feasibility of moving toward an approach such as that suggested in Figure 21 and identify specific steps and responsibilities for developing a networked-based GIILS. OMB-OIRA should continue its leadership stance regarding the development of the GIILS.

Development of a networked-based GIILS is a critical next step if access to government information, and especially electronic information, is to be enhanced in the networked information environment that is evolving as a result of the Internet/NREN. To accomplish this objective, the government needs to re-order priorities from collecting and storing information to providing access to and disseminating information. The development of the Internet/NREN and high-speed computing makes effective wide-spread access to electronic government information an accomplishable goal. What remains to be seen is the resolve of policymakers, agency officials, the information community, and the public to make this goal a reality.

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APPENDICES

A. List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

B. Office of Management and Budget Call for Information

C. Agency Interview Protocol

D. Steve Hufford Statement

E. United States Geological Survey Uses of Wide Area Information Servers (WAIS) for Locating Government Information

F. WAIStation: A User Interface for Wide Area Information Servers, User Guide, Prototype Version

G. Henry H. Perritt, Jr., Statement

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMNS

APPENDIX A

AESOP	Automated Electronic System for Ocean Pollution (NOAA)
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AUP	Acceptable Use Policy from the National Science Foundation
CALS	Computer-Aided Acquisitions and Logistics (Department of Defense)
CEI	Center for Electronic Information (NARA)
CENDI	Commerce, Energy, NASA, Defense, Interior
CHID	Combined Health Information Database (Veterans Affairs and Health and Human Services)
DIF	Directory Interchange Format (NASA)
DLP	Depository Library Program
EDGAR	Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FEDRIP	Federal Research in Progress (NTIS)
FILS	Federal Information Locator System
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FIRM	Federal Information Resources Management Regulations
FIRMPOC	Federal Information Resources Management Policy Council
FLD	Federal Locator Database
FLICC	Federal Library and Information Center Committee
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FTP	File transfer protocol
GAO	General Accounting Office
GIILS	Government-wide information inventory/locator
GPO	Government Printing Office
GSA	General Services Administration
HPC	High-performance computing
IRM	Information resources management
ISI	Information Systems Inventory (EPA)
JCP	Joint Committee on Printing
LAN	Local-area network
LC	Library of Congress
MARC	Machine-readable cataloging
NAM	NASA Access Mechanism (NASA)
NAPA	National Association of Public Administrators
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NASA	National Aeronautic and Space Administration

NISO	National Informatiion Standards Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admnistration
NREN	National Research and Education Network
NSF	National Science Foundation
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OCLC	Online Computer Library Center
OMB-OIRA	Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
SQL	Structured Query Language
STI	Scientific and technical information
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USMARC	United States marchine-readable cataloging
WAIS	Wide area information server
WINDO	Wide Information Network for Data Online

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET CALL FOR INFORMATION

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B
OMB CALL FOR INFORMATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 27 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR AGENCY SENIOR INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS

FROM: James B. MacRae, Jr.,
Acting Administrator and
Deputy Administrator
Office of Information and
Regulatory Affairs

SUBJECT: **AGENCY INFORMATION INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEMS**

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requests agencies to identify their machine-readable databases that can be used as locators to find other, publicly available, information.

Background

The Paperwork Reduction Act requires that a Federal Information Locator System (FILS) be maintained for the purpose of "locating existing government information derived from information collection requests." 44 U.S.C. 3511. While the present FILS serves this limited purpose, OMB has been concerned about the practical difficulty of identifying and locating many government information resources. An OMB-sponsored study[1] identified the value to the government and to the public of an enhanced information inventory/locator system. This request is part of a follow-up study jointly supported by OMB, the General Services Administration, and the National Archives and Records Administration, to identify existing inventory/locator systems, develop a preliminary descriptive list of agency systems, and offer recommendations for developing a Federal government-wide information inventory/locator system.

Date for Submission of Information

One copy of the attached form should be submitted for each inventory/locator system by November 1, 1991.

Addresses

Address submissions to: National Archives and Records Administration; Center for Electronic Records; Washington, D.C. 20408. Direct questions to: Peter N. Weiss, Office of

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[1] McClure, et al., Federal Information Inventory/Locator Systems: From Burden to Benefit, Syracuse University (1990) (copies available from this office).

Information and Regulatory Affairs (202) 395-4814 or FTS 395-4814.

Definition of an Information Inventory/Locator System

An information inventory/locator system tells the user how to find other databases and information. It includes, at minimum, the titles and location of a range of information products, and allows the agency to direct government officials and/or the public to information resources. As such, the system is a pointer system, i.e., it points the user to other sources of information such as handbooks, catalogs, directories, clearinghouses, databases, electronic bulletin boards, and similar information resources.

For purposes of this request, an information inventory/locator system must meet the following criteria:

- Points to other sources of information;
- Is machine-readable;
- Contains citations, abstracts, or descriptions of publicly available information regardless of format (e.g., print or electronic), and regardless of subject matter (e.g., statistical or scientific); and,
- Lists, at minimum, the name of the agency, office, person, or source where that information can be obtained.

Specifically excluded from this request are systems that are:

- Tracking the creation and distribution of documents within an agency (e.g., case work, transaction processing, project management, and correspondence tracking).
- Library catalogs and bibliographies of agency holdings.
- Telephone book white pages.
- Housekeeping systems supporting generic administrative functions (payroll, procurement and supply, property management, financial management).

If in doubt concerning the identification of a system as an information inventory/locator system, please include it.

Attachment

Attachment

U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION/INVENTORY LOCATOR SURVEY

Instructions

Please complete one form for each locator system in the agency or sub-unit according to the information requested below. For classified or restricted databases, provide only unclassified or non-restricted information about the locator system. If the locator system is not yet implemented there must be a written plan and funding should have been sought. If in doubt concerning the identification of a potential locator system for inclusion please include it.

Complete one form for each locator system described.
On each form complete the information requested for all items that apply.

Direct questions to:

Peter N. Weiss; OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; Phone: (202) 395-4814 FTS 395-4814.

Return the completed form and material for each locator system to:

Center for Electronic Records; National Archives and Records Administration; Washington, D.C. 20408

Due Date: November 1, 1991

Thank you for your cooperation!

---

1. List title(s), name(s) and acronym(s) of the locator system.

____

____

(a) If locator is part of a larger information system identify the larger system.

____

(b) If locator has an internal system control or cataloging number please identify.

____

2. List agency(ies) and agency sub-unit(s) responsible for the locator.

____

____

____

3. Identify locator's **purpose** (Provide paragraph description, identify agency mission(s) supported).

4. Is there a specific **Statute(s)** directing the agency to operate the locator system (give complete cite)?

5. Identify the **year** locator was first produced or expected to be released: ____________________

If no longer operational, year locator closed/terminated: ____________________

6. Briefly summarize the **nature of the information** contained within the locator system. Include dates covered by the locator system if different than date locator was created, and geographic focus if any.

7. List specific, major, sources of data **input** (collections, databases, other agencies, sub-units, anybody -- in or out of government, and including foreign countries, who contributes to the database):

8. Indicate frequency of **updates** (how often is locator system updated). Check all that apply:

__ Not updated
__ Annual
__ Semi-Annual
__ Quarterly
__ Monthly
__ Weekly
__ Daily
__ On Demand
__ Other, Specify: ________________

9. Identify all **output format** (s). Check all that apply:

__ Paper
__CD-ROM
__ Microfiche or film or COM
__ Tape, Format: ____
__ Disk, Format: ____
__ Electronic Network Accessible
__ Other, Specify: ______________________________

10. Is the locator system linked in any way to the agency's records **disposition** schedule? If yes, how?

11. Identify locator system **hardware** environment (brand name and model of mainframe or PC):

12. Identify locator system **software** environment (list operating and application systems):

13. Is **documentation** available? (check all that apply):

__ No documentation available
__ User instructions or guides
__ Locator plan proposal
__ Other, Specify____________________

__ Locator manual, codebooks
__ Locator thesaurus

14. For documentation identified above (in #14), list the titles, internal order number, and medium:

15. Is the locator system publicly accessible? ___ Yes ___ No

a) If **yes**, estimate average number of weekly public users? ________________

b) If **yes**, describe method of accessing locator by indicating location and number of terminals; number of phone lines; dial access availability (list communication parameters); and BITNET/Internet availability:

c) If **no**, are there plans for public access? ___ Yes ___ No Target Start Date? ____________

16. List **person most knowledgeable** about the locator (include name, title, address, commercial and FTS phone numbers, e-mail where available):

____

____

____

17. **Samples**: For each locator system, supply one copy of each existing and available item listed below:

- Locator system, if available in print or diskette
- Available user guides, descriptive information, and planning documents
- Sample data structure and/or codebook (indicating fields, labels, etc.)
- Brief history of the development of the locator system within the agency or sub-unit

---

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

Please **return the completed form and material for each locator system** to:

Center for Electronic Records; National Archives and Records Administration; Washington, D.C. 20408

Due Date: November 1, 1991

AGENCY INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

APPENDIX C

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR FEDERAL AGENCY TECHNICAL EXPERTS CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGENCY-WIDE INFORMATION INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM

Agency:______________________________ Date:____________________
Address:____
Contact(s):____

1. **History:**

Describe to the best of your recollection the sequence of steps you followed when establishing the locator: Approximately how long did it take to complete the major tasks? Approximately how much did each step cost (either in $ or as compared to the other steps)? (Task, Time, Cost)

2. **Barriers:**

What were the significant barriers that you faced? (Barrier, Solution)

3. **Collections and Collection Building:**

How did you initially obtain information from the various units within the organization? How long did it take to collect the information? How did you determine which information to collect and which not to collect? Who made that determination and why? (single person, committee, had made decision in past) What types of information are not collected for the agency locator? How do you update that information? How often is the updating done? Would the type of information collected and displayed need to change if the locator was made accessible to the public?

4. **Hardware and Software:**

What software do you use? What factors went in to the selection of this software? Who made the software determination? (position) What is the size of the locator db. # of distinct entries: ______________ Megabytes: ________ What are the data elements/size/structure for the locator? Who determined these elements? How were these elements chosen? Were any existing standards used? Is it desirable/possible to standardize locator data elements? Within the agency? Across agencies? How much training is necessary to enter data into the locator? Is there a training manual? How many people enter data? What formatting options for output are available for the locator? How were they chosen? By whom? Why?

5. **Purposes, Objectives, Success Factors:**

What are the purposes and objectives of the locator? Why does your agency have what appears to be an locator and other agencies do not? What are the key factors necessary for the successful development of an locator? What motivations are there for your agency to develop and maintain an locator? In what ways does an locator assist in managing the agencies information resources? Would external pressure on an agency to create an locator be constructive? What form should it take? (not helpful under any circumstance, law — Agencies must have locator, Clear legislative intent, OMB involvement, Other agency involvement, or Other) What authority did you need/use to establish the system?

6. **Improvements:**

What are the next enhancements? What are the types of information you would need to effectively participate in a government-wide locator? So that you could secure your own agencies commitment? So that you could supply your agencies data to such a system? What specific roles could/should the private and academic sectors play in the development of an agency or government-wide locator?

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR FEDERAL AGENCY TECHNICAL EXPERTS CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGENCY-WIDE INFORMATION INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM

Agency:______________________________ Date:__________________________

Address:____

Contact(s):____

1. Describe to the best of your recollection the sequence of steps you followed when establishing the locator: Approximately how long did it take to complete the major tasks? Approximately how much did each step cost (either in $ or as compared to the other steps)?

Major task	Time	Cost

2. What is the estimated total cost for developing the locator? $___________ and Cost Breakdowns? Cost for staff? Who? Cost for equipment? What? Cost for supplies? What in general? Is there an estimated cost per use?

____

____

____

3. Is cost recovery via fee or other mechanism in existence or contemplated? Internally? With the advent of public access? How much? How done?

____

____

4. What were the significant barriers that you faced?

Barrier	Solution

5. How did you initially obtain information from the various units within the organization? How long did it take to collect the information?

6. How did you determine which information to collect and which not to collect?

7. Who made that determination and why? (single person, committee, had made decision in past)

8. What types of information are not collected for the agency locator?

9. How do you update that information? How often is the updating done?

10. Would the type of information collected and displayed need to change if the locator was made accessible to the public?

11. Are there plans to make the locator available to the public?

12. What software do you use?

13. What factors went in to the selection of this software?

14. Who made the software determination? (position)

15. What is the size of the locator db.
# of distinct entries: ______________ Megabytes: ________

16. What are the data elements/size/structure for the locator?

17. Who determined these elements?

18. How were these elements chosen? Were any existing standards used?

19. Is it desirable/possible to standardize locator data elements? Within the agency? Across agencies?

20. How much training is necessary to enter data into the locator? Is there a training manual? How many people enter data?

21. What formatting options for output are available for the locator? How were they chosen? By whom? Why?

22. What are the purposes and objectives of the locator?

23. Why does your agency have what appears to be an locator and other agencies do not?
What are the key factors necessary for the successful development of an locator?
What motivations are there for your agency to develop and maintain an locator?

24. In what ways does an locator assist in managing the agencies information resources?

25. Would external pressure on an agency to create an locator be constructive? What form should it take?

a) not helpful under any circumstance
b) law -- Agencies must have locator
c) Clear legislative intent (describe) ______________________
d) OMB involvement (describe) ______________________
e) Other agency involvement (describe) ______________________
f) Other (describe) ______________________

26. What authority did you need/use to establish the system:

a) law (cite) ______________________
b) Congressional mandate or signal (specifics) ______________________
c) Agency Mandate (at what level) ______________________

27. Has the existence of a locator created more or less work for the agency or its sub-units? How can you tell? How do you measure? Is it important? Is the change confined to specific, identifiable sub-units?

28. Would the workload change with public access? How etc.

29. How do agency sub-units (other agencies or the public) learn about the existence of the locator and its availability and use?

30. Are there brochures describing the locator? ______________

31. What needs to be done next to improve or enhance your existing locator?

32. What are the types of information you would need to effectively participate in a government-wide locator? So that you could secure your own agencies commitment?

So that you could supply your agencies data to such a system?

33. What specific roles could/should the private sector play in the development of an agency or government-wide locator?

34. What specific roles could/should the academic sector play in the development of an agency or government-wide locator?

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TECHNICAL ISSUES IN PRODUCING AGENCY LOCATORS*

APPENDIX D

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Introduction

The following observations are based on experiences with EPA's Information Systems Inventory (ISI) and may not be equally valid for other agencies or other types of locators. The following issues may not all be considered to be "technical" by all people, however they all relate to the details and complexities of producing the best possible inventory of EPA computer applications.

The observations are organized first by the components of the locator (data, software, and hardware/ telecomm.). Then there are observations relating to two key functions that must be performed to make any locator work (distribution and update).

Data Issues

These are probably the most important of all the technical issues. If the data (i.e., the descriptions of the entries) in the locator are not high quality, the locator will not be useful even if it has great software.

Data consistency is very important. First, you must be very clear in establishing the overall scope of the locator — you must know how to unambiguously determine whether something merits an entry in the locator. In the case of the ISI, if it is not an EPA system, it does not belong in the inventory. Its scope is restricted to one agency, EPA, and its entries should all describe information systems.

There are many cases that make clear definition of scope difficult — even when the scope seems as clear-cut as "an inventory of EPA systems". For example, some systems developed by EPA have been privatized and are now run by private sector concerns. Should these be included? How about models, databases, bulletin boards, or individual modules of systems?

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*Disclaimer: The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

One way to resolve such questions about scope, if the software enables quick and easy searching, is based on the premise that "more is better." For ISI, we allow entries for just about anything that could be called an "EPA system", and we rely on the power of the searching routines to help users find what is relevant to them. They may find irrelevant entries, but it doesn't take long to ignore them.

It is essential, if you let your locator/inventory become a collection of heterogeneous entries (systems, databases, models, etc.), to provide a way to cross-link related entries. Providing a lateral link, so that one entry can reference another, helps sort through some of the potential chaos. ISI has a "related systems" element to help relate entries that may be of different types (a model that is available via a certain bulletin board may reference it as a "related system").

Secondly, you must have clear definitions for the individual data elements in the locator. Each piece of metadata must have a good definition — one that is easily understood by the respondent community. Because of this, there is some value to having the respondent community (those who contribute information to the locator) be clearly identified and some value to having them be homogeneous (not a mix of technical types and high-level managers). If the respondent community is diverse, it will be harder to create definitions for the data elements that make sense to all respondents.

Data consistency must be ensured during the data update process. First, you must automate exactly what is provided by the respondents (assuming the data collection is by a manual process). Any data entry errors must be eliminated.

Once quality control on the basic data entry has been performed, you may want to improve on the entries, ideally with the permission of the respondents. This may include correcting English, especially if the respondents are technical staff.

If some of the data elements in the locator/inventory are "free format" (that is, the respondent can write anything they want for that element), you may want to impose some consistency after getting the initial data entered. For example, the ISI has a free format field to describe each systems' base software. Some respondents said ADABAS. Others said Adabas, ADABASE, or Ada Base. These can be made consistent, which enhances the inventory for searching later on. (someone who wants to see all ADABAS applications can do so easily, without having to do multiple, clever searches for word fragments such as "ADA" or "Ada".)

Software Issues

You must have 100% error-free code, unless you want to do a lot of user support work. This can be achieved by setting low goals for functionality of the software (an inventory doesn't really need to do too much, except search powerfully and flexibly and produce simple outputs).

The software should be tested by being used by people who are really trying to answer questions with the inventory. Only real users can come up with the variations of search strategies that the system will face once released. The hands-on testing should be done with real data, not test data (real data will be weirder).

The basic idea for a successful inventory/locator is to develop 100% error-free software and then keep the software stable. The software should not change — the data should.

Hardware/Telecomm. Issues

For a microcomputer-based system, it is important to make the inventory work on a base platform — one that is widespread throughout the Agency. (The ISI requires only a PC with 640K and 2M hard drive storage — it runs even on PC XTs)

More generally, you should strive to make the inventory WIDELY AVAILABLE throughout the agency (at EPA, this means the mainframe system can't meet the whole need since its users are mostly "computer types".)

Ideally, the locator should be centralized to facilitate maintenance and update. EPA's ISI is not centralized, but is widely distributed via diskette - this creates some burdens when the data are updated.

The hardware should provide adequate response time and you should consider multiple hardware platforms if resources allow. Remember that the value of the inventory is in the data — the technical platform (hardware/software/telecomm) should be transparent and somewhat irrelevant to the users. Use as many platforms as possible (subject to resource constraints, the ability of each platform to provide ease of use, and your willingness to maintain an application on multiple platforms).

For ISI, we currently use a diskette-based distribution to both IBM PC and Macintosh platforms. For the future, we are investigating the possibility of distributing ISI through EPA's LAN backbone. This would eliminate the tedium and costs of diskette copying and distribution. It would also facilitate the update process by providing the possibility of on-line update (users could submit new proposed entries for ISI on-line, which would be routed automatically to some central area for review prior to incorporation into the ISI). Agencies with a solid LAN infrastructure should investigate the possibility of LAN-based distribution, access, and update. This is especially true in cases where the inventory has been developed as a stand-alone PC application.

Distribution Issues

For a microcomputer-based system like the ISI, the software should be able to be distributed as a compiled package, so that users need not own a copy of the base software. When the application and data are provided to users in compiled form, then the users need nothing on their microcomputer other than adequate storage and a certain minimum of random access memory.

The ability to compile the application should not be confused with the legality of compiling the application. The goal should be to distribute legal, stand-alone copies to all users for free. For the ISI, we use Clipper for this purpose.

For a microcomputer-based system, again, it is worthwhile to use compression software to decrease the volume of the data and application for distribution. For the ISI, this reduces a 2 megabyte application down to roughly 1 megabyte.

It is imperative that installation and decompression be made as easy as possible for the potential users. If the installation/decompression process is not easy, then the potential users will not become actual users.

Other important aspects of distribution include locking the disks so that users cannot erase them by mistake, clearly labeling the disks with installation instructions and the name/date of the inventory , and providing multiple disk formats so that all users' configurations can be met (i.e., both 3.5" and 5.25" disks).

Use of a disk copying machine or a disk copying service is recommended, so that clerical staff needn't spend inordinate time doing disk duplication.

It is worthwhile to record each and every recipient of the inventory. This is worthwhile for justifying the cost of the inventory, understanding the composition of its user community, and contacting the user community later on.

Distribution of the inventory should, at a minimum, include getting one copy back to EVERY provider of information. This ensures that the provider sees their information in context and that they receive some benefit from submitting information into the inventory.

Lastly, if you distribute the inventory/locator via hardcopy, the hardcopy version should be sorted in an order logical to the widest audience of users. It should contain as many indices as possible to provide other routes into the data. For the ISI, the hardcopy version is sorted by EPA office, but indices provide an alphabetized list of system acronyms and an alphabetized list of system names.

Update Issues

It is essential to be aware of (and coordinate with) all related locator efforts at the agency in question. You must avoid duplicating someone else's locator since the process of collecting the information will tend to be burdensome to the respondents. Respondents will not enjoy providing descriptive information to multiple locators again and again. If at all possible, related pointer systems should be used to feed the locator in an automated fashion.

At the least, all related locator efforts should be examined to make sure that they do not contain relevant entries that your locator lacks.

The frequency of update of the inventory should correspond to the speed with which the data in the inventory ages. If the information in the locator is very dynamic, you must update it more often.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY USES OF WIDE AREA INFORMATION SERVERS (WAIS) FOR LOCATING GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

APPENDIX E

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APPENDIX E

Wide Area Information Servers (WAIS)

By Eliot J. Christian and Timothy L. Gauslin, ISD, Reston

Wide Area Information Servers (WAIS, pronounced "ways") address a fundamental problem: How can you find and retrieve the data and information you need when you don't know what is available, where to find the information, or how to access it?

There are many information services and data base products to help users find and retrieve information, but most are targeted to specialists or require the user to understand how the data is organized. Because most researchers gather information from a variety of sources, their frustrations in dealing with complex and divergent approaches may be inhibiting growth in the information services market. Dow Jones News Service and Peat Marwick teamed with Apple Computer and Thinking Machines to develop a facility whereby users with limited computer skills could access personal, corporate, or published information from one interface—WAIS.

WAIS is developing in the context of an explosive growth of digital information, especially as the definition of information expands beyond alphanumeric to graphics and multimedia (e.g, audio, music, video). Yet, network connectivity through utilities such as the Internet is also growing explosively, as is the availability of computing power ranging from ubiquitous desktop workstations to massively parallel supercomputers. Although conventional brute force methods are capable of searching sources containing several trillion characters of text and data, better techniques are needed to make such searches quick and affordable.

An Open Standard

In the late 1980's, the information services community was completing a crucial piece of work—a standard known as the Information Retrieval Service Definition and Protocol Specification (Z39.50). The importance of open standards in a product such as WAIS cannot be overemphasized. Because a single computer-to-computer protocol is used, information can be stored anywhere on different types of machines, and a single interface can retrieve information from all. As the standard gains wide acceptance, proprietary access mechanisms will give way to competition on the content of information sources while allowing add-on features for special interest communities.

The Z39.50 standard is a product of the National Information Standards Organization (NISO), accredited to the American National Standards Institute. NISO Z39.50 is fully compatible with the NISO standard for library catalogs (Z39.2) originally promulgated by the Library of Congress and known as MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging). Both Z39.50 and Z39.2 have corresponding International Standards Organization (ISO) standards. Z39.50 is an applications service within the family of ISO standards comprising the Open Systems Interconnection model. It is also fully compliant with TCP/IP as implemented on the international network of networks known as the Internet.

Adoption of the Z39.50 standard protocol throughout the international library community fits in well with the WAIS goal of making information searches coherent across different services. WAIS implemented the 1988 version of the Z39.50 protocol with extensions that are now reflected in the 1992 version of Z39.50. The 1992 version, currently in formal review, has a built-in mechanism to assure that implementations interoperate exactly as the standard requires. Computer-to-computer interchanges, whether components of the Z39.50 protocol or of the content being delivered, are precisely represented in a standard computer language known as Abstract Syntax Notation.

Client Server Interaction

WAIS implements Z39.50 in a client/server mode of computer interaction. In a typical search for textual information, the client software prompts the user to select which information sources to include in the search and to enter a search request. Once the search request is entered by the user, the client software converts the search words to the standard information retrieval protocol (Z39.50) and presents the search request in turn to each server associated with a selected source. The server software takes the words and matches them to the contents of all documents in each selected source. The client software receives search results from all of the servers and presents to the user a list

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of all document titles found. When requested by the user, the client software requests the server to pass the full contents of the document, and the client then presents the document to the user.

Document Scoring

Up to this point, the Z39.50 client/server interaction is fairly conventional, and many information service providers will fit their current products into this model. One very useful feature of Z39.50 is that the user sees documents listed in a ranked order based on relative scores assigned to documents by the servers. The algorithm employed for the scoring of documents will be a fascinating area of development. In a sense, the scoring algorithm is where judgment is applied about the likelihood that a particular document will be seen as relevant by the user. The public domain version of WAIS has a fairly simplistic scoring algorithm which stresses the frequency of occurrence of the searched for words. It does include differential weighing for where in the document the words occur and whether the words occur so often as to be non-specific.

Requests In English

A critical issue in searching for information is that the results of the search can be compromised if the user lacks the skills needed to use the client software to specify the search. Because the WAIS goal is to totally avoid the usual kinds of query languages, a search request in WAIS is simply entered by the user in English. The WAIS software does not analyze grammatical structures or the meanings of the words. It simply depends on the fact that the scoring of documents will tend to emphasize words, primarily nouns, that are more specific. Conversational embellishments will tend to get low scores since they are unlikely to be of specific value in the target documents. While the simplicity of the WAIS search request has a certain appeal, real users cannot be expected to bring with them all of the key words needed to find everything that may be relevant. WAIS therefore provides an elegant mechanism to refine the search so that the session converges on meaningful results—an approach known as "relevance feedback."

Relevance Feedback

A WAIS information search and retrieval session evokes the experience of using a library. A library user may begin by consulting a card catalog or index or by asking a reference librarian for help. At this point, the user is searching for documents based on a few key words (e.g., subject, title) or names (e.g., author). As the user reviews the documents found, he or she may note other key words or names that could lead to additional relevant documents. A feedback situation develops as the user modifies subsequent searches based on results found in prior searches. Ideally, the user stops searching when all the most relevant documents are found.

In WAIS, any retrieved document or part of a document that seems to be getting closer to what the user is interested in may be highlighted. When the user designates that highlighted portion as relevance feedback, WAIS treats the words in that portion as another search request. This ability to have the user refine the search iteratively through relevance feedback is being addressed in the 1992 version of Z39.50. Some WAIS developers see relevance feedback as crucial to achieving the goal of eliminating complicated query languages.

WAIS Servers

WAIS information servers are registered to the Directory of Servers currently maintained on the Internet by Thinking Machines. Registration requires a commitment to keep the server in a reliable operational mode. The registration entry includes text information about the contents of the sources reachable through the server—this information is itself indexed for searching. (Expected in the 1992 version of Z39.50 is guidance on standardizing the mechanism that allows clients to learn about the information sources on a server.) Also listed is information that will be used by the client software to contact the server (e.g., TCP/IP node name), as well as information on what and how to pay charges for use of the server if it is not free.

Any server capable of responding to Z39.50 information retrieval requests can be an information server. Information servers can be local (on the workstation or local area network) as well as remote (accessible now via TCP/IP and X.25 networks or asynchronous dial-up access in the future). WAIS does not require any central coordination unless the server is to be advertised through the Directory of Servers. In fact, an information server registered to the Directory of Servers can itself act as a subordinate directory of servers administered locally. By describing sources under various directories of servers, it is possible to organize the sources in whatever relationships make sense and yet allow users to search as many sources as desired.

One feature of WAIS that is allowed but not required by the Z39.50-1988 protocol is that the client/server interaction is "stateless." At the application level, each request from the client to the server is a separate process that is not associated to any previous request. The server does not maintain information about the client between requests. (For efficiency, the communications link itself may be retained across requests.) This feature is significant for situations in which a user

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may want to search hundreds of sources on dozens of servers at a sitting.

Information Sources

Information servers exist to provide access to the information sources placed on them. These sources are compilations that may include a variety of formats. Such formats are known as "document types," although information need not be textual. While all Z39.50 clients and servers support search and retrieval of textual information, support for other document types that may have been registered in Z39.50 (e.g., MARC bibliographic format, graphics, hypertext, video) is negotiated when the client initiates its relationship with a server.

When sources are created, defining the document types allows the server to use the appropriate translation between the specific query format of the source and the Z39.50 protocol. The public domain WAIS package includes assistance in creating information sources. Indexing software is provided in the WAIS package for several common document types consisting of text, graphics, and bibliographic references in MARC. Source code in the C programming language is provided for adding other document types. If access to other data structures is required, the server interface routines are also designed to be customized. A typical customization would be to use search requests to access a relational data base such as Ingress or Oracle using Structured Query Language (SQL).

Existing and Proposed WAIS Implementations

There are hundreds of information servers registered in the Directory of Servers. The following list illustrates the variety of uses to which WAIS is being applied. At present, there is no charge for using these servers.

- Thinking Machines maintains the Directory of Servers, WAIS documentation and source code, Frequently Asked Questions, some patents, molecular biology abstracts, a cookbook, the Central Intelligence Agency's *World Factbook*, and weather maps and forecasts.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology maintains a server of classical and modern poetry.
- Cosmic maintains descriptions of government software packages.
- Library of Congress is creating a WAIS server for their card catalog.
- Columbia Law Library maintains abstracts of legal decisions.
- National Institutes of Health publishes announcements of opportunities for research grants.
- The High Performance Computing and Communications Initiative is looking at applying WAIS.
- Apple has created a dynamic version of WAIS that periodically retrieves requested information in an unattended mode and presents to the user a "personalized newspaper" showing the latest information as it is published.

The range of subject matter that can be covered by WAIS could be viewed as a blessing or a curse depending on whether the user needs a very broad or very narrow search. As in any publishing medium, there is also likely to be a wide range in the credibility of information across sources. WAIS developers are considering whether sources might carry endorsements that they would earn through peer review, in the manner of respected science journals.

WAIS Applications in the USGS

USGS involvement with WAIS stems from the efforts of the Information Systems Division (ISD) to enhance the current version of the Earth Science Data Directory (ESDD). ESDD is maintained as a useful source for references to earth science data, including many at the state level, and a comprehensive list of data holdings relevant for arctic research. WAIS is especially appropriate for that application, because the ESDD user community ranges from local citizenry to international global change researchers. The ability of WAIS to place the ESDD in the context of other USGS and external information sources would be especially powerful for these users. One idea being considered is to publish in the WAIS Directory of Servers a subordinate directory of servers focused on earth science data and information. That directory would be maintained by the USGS but could list sources of other organizations as well.

ISD is adding features required for ESDD (phrase searching, location searching, and key word searching within fields), which can be accommodated within WAIS and the Z39.50 standard. ISD is also including the ability for a user of the client software to drop from a WAIS session into an automated login to existing data systems such as the Global Land Information System. With this approach, users of the USGS/WAIS client software would be able to access any Z39.50 server but would have additional capabilities when accessing one of the USGS servers. A subgroup of the USGS Geographic Data Committee is also exploring the possibility of using WAIS to access a clearinghouse of USGS spatial data holdings.

The following examples represent instances where USGS data and information are already being made available in a digital form. From a technical viewpoint, it would be a small step to put that information onto a WAIS server. Note that until user authentication is included in Z39.50 (it is in the 1992 version but not in the 1988 version), information servers should not include restricted information.

- Announcements—USGS News Releases, USGS as mentioned in the news, schedule of upcoming events, calls for papers, training opportunity announcements, computer virus alerts, Requests for Proposals.
- Catalogs and publications—USGS Library Catalog, USGS publications including Circulars and Open File reports, conference proceedings, abstracts of publications, newsletters, technology assessment reports, Earth Science Information Center product descriptions and ordering information.
- Data accessed as information—The fully qualified names of data fields can be made to be searchable so that a user could have the equivalent of a Model 204 or SQL query without having to learn the query language.
- Education—The simplicity of the WAIS user interface may make it a good tool for teaching students how to navigate the world of scientific information.
- Electronic filing—Personal, branch-wide, or office-wide files of outgoing correspondence can be maintained using WAIS.
- Full-text search interface for CD-ROM's—WAIS may provide a good base for a standard user interface for text searching which is being pursued by the community of CD-ROM developers and users.
- Graphics—Scientific visualization product demonstrations; architectural drawings such as building and floor layouts of USGS occupied space; forms distribution for local printing, with or without fill-in software.
- Information access from data—Textual and graphic information can be linked to specific data fields in a data base (e.g., station history linked from the data values for that station).
- Management information—Strategic plans, all-employee letters, security guidelines.
- Manuals and handbooks—Hazardous materials information for laboratories, users' manuals such as mainframe users' manual or help files, technical manuals, procedures manuals (e.g., quality assurance procedures), *Survey Manual*, guidelines for ADP acquisition with sample requirements definition documents.
- Personnel—Locator information such as phone directory, organizational directory, electronic mail directory; model position descriptions and performance standards; vacancy announcements; personnel regulations.
- Software—Directories of public domain and shareware, including searching of program descriptions and source code; distribution of software.

This list only scratches the surface of possible applications, and WAIS may well not be the most appropriate vehicle for all of these. There is also a set of issues to be addressed concerning the informal release of digital data and information that might be misperceived as having been through the formal USGS review process.

WAIS and Global Change

WAIS is being used for the enhanced version of the ESDD which interfaces with the interagency Global Change Master Directory, a single source for references to key global change data. The global change data management community is considering WAIS to rapidly correlate the Global Change Master Directory to other already existing data directories relevant to global change research. For example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has a directory with about 25,000 data set references, and the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research has another directory referencing about 28,000 data sets. This approach would be especially useful for the very broad community of users intended to be served by the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN). WAIS has also been suggested for the "Directory of Directories" effort taking place under the International Council of Scientific Unions' Committee on Data.

The ability of WAIS to handle different information sources through a single user interface makes it possible for researchers to explore publications and data sets concurrently. The federal research libraries involved in global change research (primarily, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, and U.S. Department of Agriculture) are very interested in the potential for WAIS to bridge between the data and information worlds. Also, WAIS is seen as a useful way to connect textual information into a data system. For example, when a user is researching an existing data set, it would be useful to provide immediate access to all of the associated documentation about that data set. Using WAIS, the associated documentation could extend beyond the data set itself to include publications which reference the data set or engineering specifications of the instruments used.

Because WAIS simplifies searching for information across many dimensions, it would be a natural tool for use in the Global Change Research Information Office. This new office is man-

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dated by the Global Change Research Act of 1990 to provide information internationally on global change research and technologies associated with mitigating or adapting to global change.

Software Requirements and Support

The public domain WAIS software is written in C and has been ported to a variety of platforms. The client software is available for a range of UNIX workstations (including Sun and Data General) in the X Window System, MS-DOS in either Windows 3.0 (using Dynamic Link Libraries) or character mode, the Apple Macintosh, and the NeXT computers. The server software runs on these computers, plus DEC VMS, IBM VM, and the Connection Machine, among others.

WAIS clients and servers have been implemented without communications on UNIX, Macintosh, and MS-DOS. This allows WAIS to be used also to access data and information distributed on floppy disks or CD-ROM's. Terminals having only asynchronous dial-up capabilities can access WAIS by telephone connection to a client running on a UNIX machine. Any WAIS client can access WAIS servers through TCP/IP software. TCP/IP is usually included with UNIX workstations, and both MS-DOS versions (Windows and non-Windows) include public domain TCP/IP software.

Indexing of text to create an information source is fairly rapid: A 30 megabyte file was indexed in about 20 minutes on a Data General AViiON. In all instances explored so far, searching sources either locally or on the Internet occurs in a matter of seconds.

WAIS Support

In pursuing WAIS in the USGS, ISD will be working closely with the broader WAIS community, which includes about 150 universities and a number of major corporations (Apple, Sun, NeXT, DEC, Microsoft, Dow Jones, Peat Marwick, Mead Data Central, and Thinking Machines, among others). The overall leader of the project thus far has been Thinking Machines, Inc. The University of North Carolina has proposed to the National Science Foundation to become the focus for long-term support of WAIS in a manner similar to the public domain Kermit software support provided by Columbia University. Those heavily involved in WAIS development are working very closely with NISO as well.

Conclusion

WAIS represents more than just another slick new piece of software. Although it is based on the Z39.50 protocol born in the library science and information services community, WAIS bridges to the computer science and data processing services community. Such bridges hold out the promise of revolutionary improvements in information services and in how information is handled in data processing systems.

The capabilities demonstrated by the Z39.50 standard and the WAIS implementation challenge us in the USGS to examine how we think of access to data and information and how we make public USGS data and information.

Further Information

Within the USGS, Tim Gauslin of ISD is currently the focal point for WAIS development and applications and can provide some information on the NISO Z39.50 standard. Because Tim personally ported the WAIS software to MS-DOS and the Data General, he should be contacted for those versions. Tim should also be consulted if there is interest in bringing up USGS information servers and sources in addition to ESDD. Tim may be contacted at:

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802 National Center
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703-648-5980
tgauslin@isdres.er.usgs.gov

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WAISTATION: A USER INTERFACE FOR WIDE AREA INFORMATION SERVERS, USER GUIDE, PROTOTYPE VERSION

APPENDIX F

WAIStation

APPENDIX F

WAIStation

A User Interface for Wide Area Information Servers

User Guide, Prototype Version

TMC-203

This document briefly describes the initial prototype of WAIStation™, a user interface for Macintosh® developed by Thinking Machines Corporation. WAIStation enables users to retrieve information from the DowQuest™ document retrieval system at Dow Jones News/Retrieval,® the Connection Machine® Document Retrieval System, your local Macintosh, and any other database server that supports the WAIS protocol.

The interface communicates with the database server using an ANSI standard protocol for database retrieval applications, called Z39.50 (see references). WAIStation communicates through either the serial port (to a modem or terminal line) or via AppleTalk® or EtherNet® to a UNIX™ system running the Connection Machine Document Retrieval System.

The goal of the Wide Area Information Servers project is create an open architecture of information servers and clients by deriving and standardizing a computer-to-computer protocol that will enable users to find and question servers.

For more information on the WAIS project see the references section at the end of this document.

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(617) 876-1111

WELCOME TO WAIStation

Have you ever been frustrated by a search-and-retrieval system that couldn't seem to understand what you wanted?

Have you ever looked through a dozen retrieved articles to find only one that met your intent?

Have you ever wanted to wave that one good article at the system, and say "Look! This is what I want! Find me more articles like this one!"

Well, now you can do exactly that.

WAIStation was built around two notions: first, that the user of a search-and-retrieval system should be able to provide feedback to assist or retarget the search; and, second, that the best way to search for articles (or any other documents) is to search from a good example, not just from one or two keywords.

So, the model for a WAIStation search is:

- Start with a few key words or phrases (as usual).
- Examine the articles WAIStation retrieves.
- Tell WAIStation which articles, or which sections of articles, you find most useful (i.e. closest to the subject you're looking up). Ask it to search again, using those selections as models.
- Repeat the process until you've found what you want.

SHARPENING AND WIDENING SEARCHES

Providing "relevance feedback" to WAIStation, as explained above, lets you zero in on precisely the information you're looking for. But it also lets you widen a search, or change it completely. While you're hunting for information on Subject A, if an interesting article on Subject B turns up you can select that article as the model for the next search. What's more, you can "branch off" onto a new search without losing track of your original search. In fact, you can continue both searches, and even start others; the range and movement of your searches are up to you.

SEARCHING IN MANY SOURCES

WAIStation gives you access to sources of information ranging from files stored on your own computer's disks to electronic libraries across the country. Moreover, it lets you search through any combination of these sources in a single, integrated search. You choose which sources are to be used for which searches; you can change your mind at any stage during the search.

AUTOMATICALLY RE-SEARCHING QUESTIONS

Since new information arrives all the time, you frequently want to run searches at intervals, to find out "what's new" in some particular area. To facilitate this, WAIStation lets you store the data from a search as a Question. You can then instruct WAIStation to run questions for you at selected intervals. For example, WAIStation can run questions for you each morning at 3 am, and have the results waiting for you when you come into work. (Of course, you can re-run your questions interactively, or change them as you like, at any time.)

GO AHEAD – EXPLORE!

This introduction has only suggested what WAIStation can do for you. The rest of this Quick Reference Guide will explain how to do each of the items mentioned above. But to get fullest use out of WAIStation, you'll have to try it out for yourself. Explore – experiment – see what works best for you. And please, since this is still an experimental system, let us know how you like it. Fill out and mail the questionaire at the end of this booklet. Or,

Send comments, questions, complaints, or praise to:

Brewster Kahle
Thinking Machines Corporation
245 First Street
Cambridge, MA 02142
(617) 234-1000
Email: wais@think.com
AppleLink: wais@think.com@dasnet#

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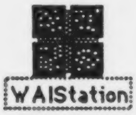
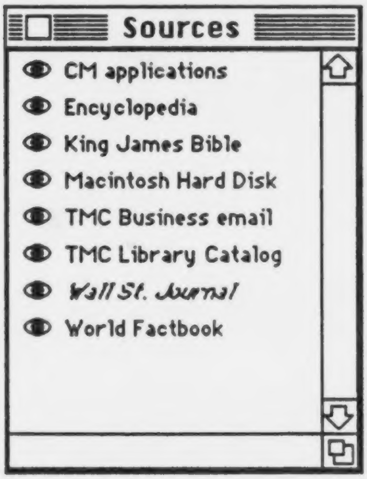
GETTING STARTED

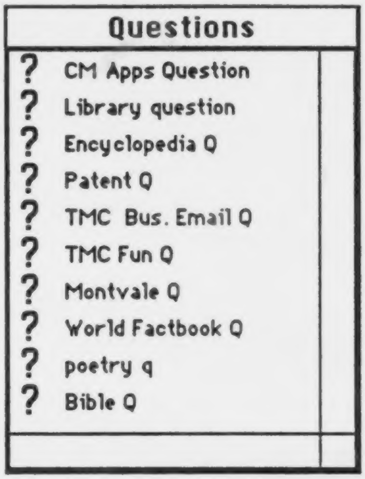
Double-click on the WAIStation icon:



‰The SOURCES and QUESTIONS windows will appear.



CM applications
Encyclopedia
King James Bible
Macintosh Hard Disk
TMC Business email
TMC Library Catalog
Wall St. Journal
World Factbook



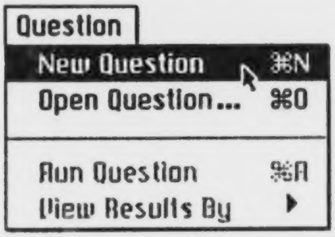
CM Apps Question
Library question
Encyclopedia Q
Patent Q
TMC Bus. Email Q
TMC Fun Q
Montvale Q
World Factbook Q
poetry q
Bible Q

Sources are generally available to everyone at a given site.

Questions, on the other hand, generally belong to individuals. If this is the first time you have used WAIStation, your QUESTIONS window will probably be empty. When you save a question, its name and icon appear in your window.

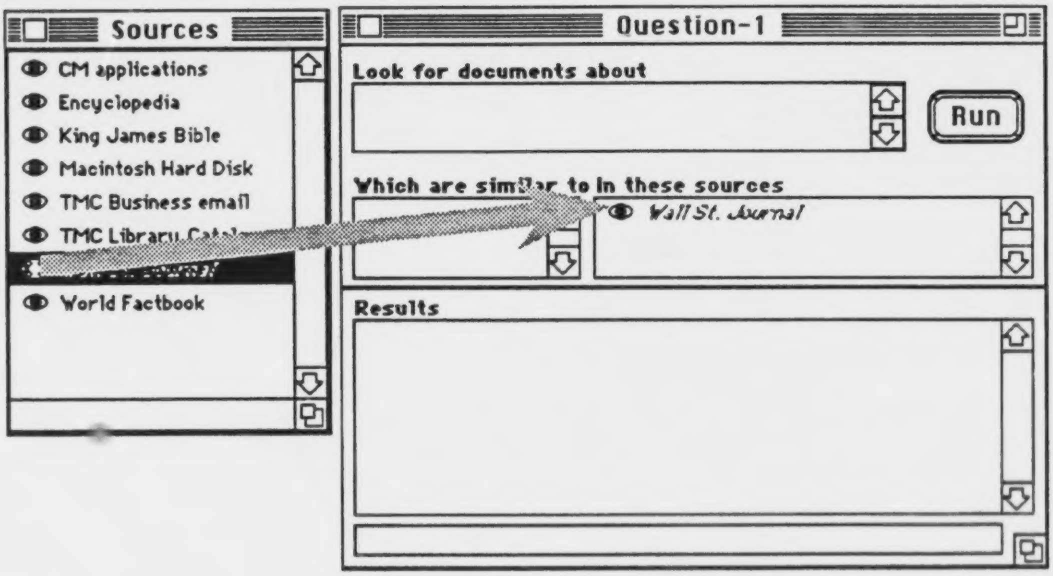
CREATING A NEW QUESTION

1. From the QUESTION menu, select NEW QUESTION.


Question
New Question ⌘N
Open Question... ⌘O
Run Question ⌘R
View Results By

‰A new QUESTION window opens.

2. Choose a source that you want your Question to search. Drag it from the SOURCES window into the "From These Sources" field in the QUESTION window.


Sources
CM applications
Encyclopedia
King James Bible
Macintosh Hard Disk
TMC Business email
TMC Library Catal
World Factbook
Question-1
Look for documents about
Run
Which are similar to
In these sources
Wall St. Journal
Results

‰The source name will appear in the "sources" field.

Do this for as many sources as you wish.

3. Type words or phrases in the "Look for documents about" field, describing the subjects about which you want information. WAIStation searches for these words to find useful documents.

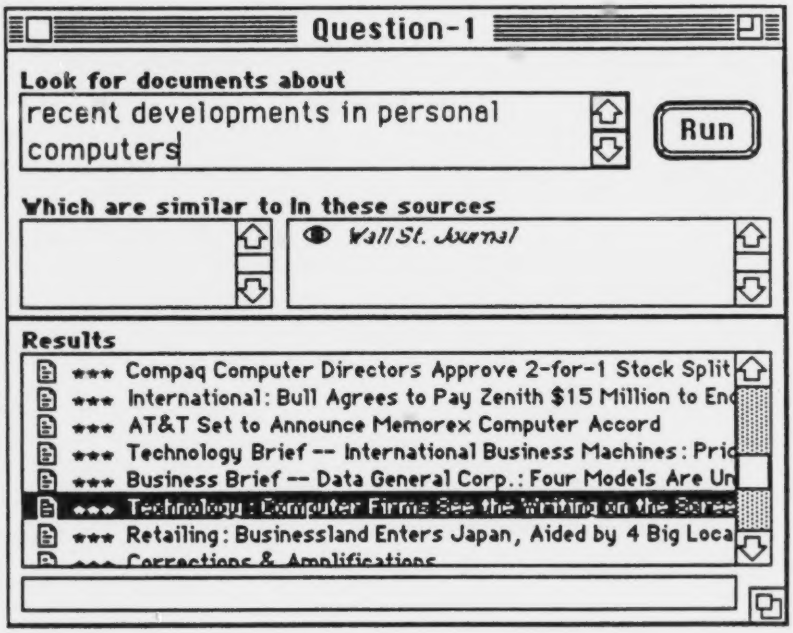
4. Click on RUN, to run the question. (See GETTING RESULTS, on page 4)

GETTING RESULTS

1. Click on RUN (or, hit RETURN).

   ‰ The world cursor will turn while WAIStation searches for documents that match your request. The "Results" field then displays the titles of the most useful documents found. Documents are ranked from 0 to 3 stars, depending on how well they match the question: the best matches are at the top of the list.

   Click on the scroll bar to see more documents.



Question-1

Look for documents about

recent developments in personal computers

Run

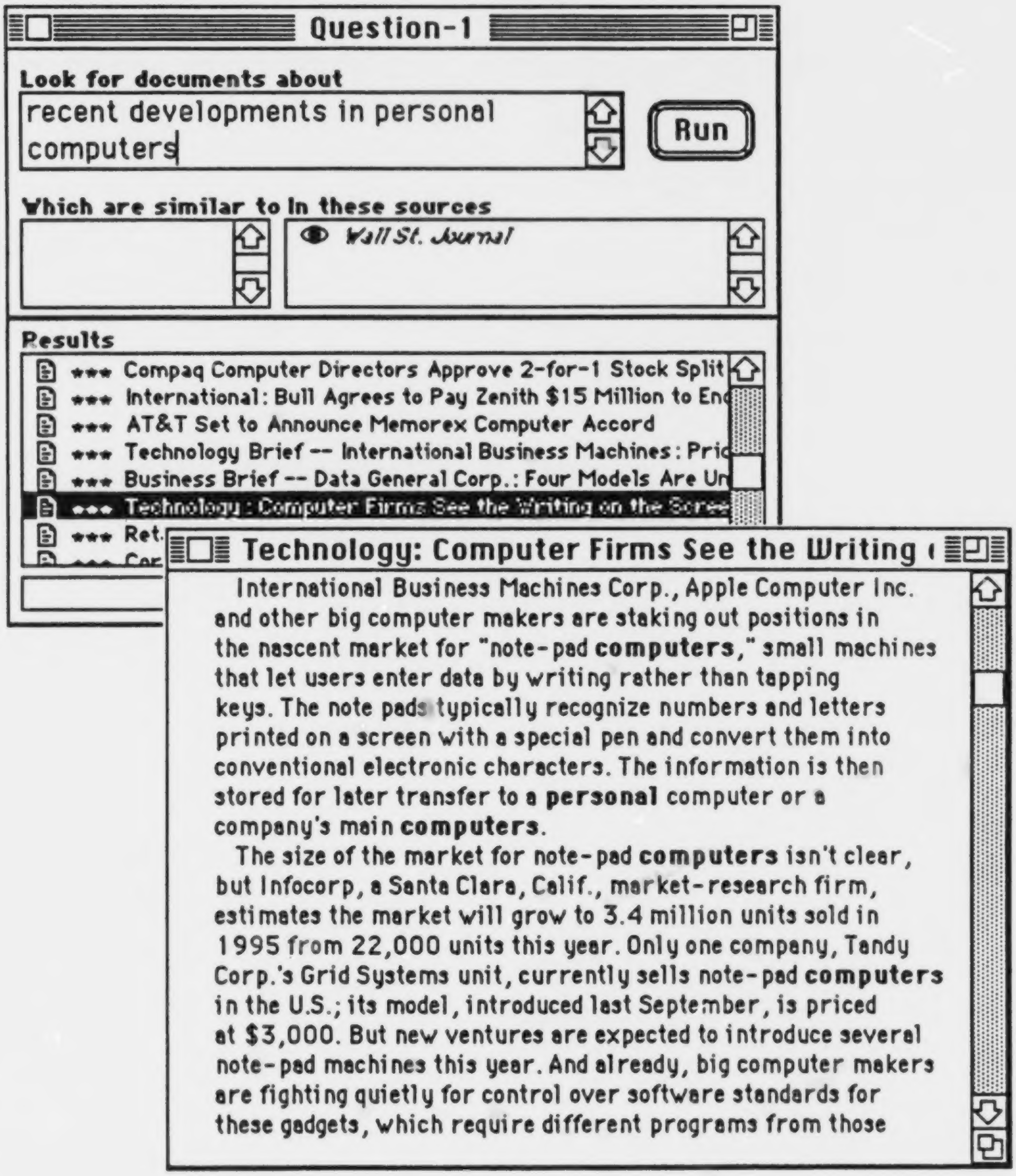
Which are similar to **In these sources**

Wall St. Journal

Results

- *** Compaq Computer Directors Approve 2-for-1 Stock Split
- *** International: Bull Agrees to Pay Zenith $15 Million to En
- *** AT&T Set to Announce Memorex Computer Accord
- *** Technology Brief -- International Business Machines: Pric
- *** Business Brief -- Data General Corp.: Four Models Are Un
- *** Technology: Computer Firms See the Writing on the Scree
- *** Retailing: Businessland Enters Japan, Aided by 4 Big Loca
- *** Corrections & Amplifications

2. Double-click on any document in the list to display it.



Look for documents about
recent developments in personal computers

Which are similar to
In these sources
Wall St. Journal

Results
- *** Compaq Computer Directors Approve 2-for-1 Stock Split
- *** International: Bull Agrees to Pay Zenith $15 Million to En
- *** AT&T Set to Announce Memorex Computer Accord
- *** Technology Brief -- International Business Machines: Pri
- *** Business Brief -- Data General Corp.: Four Models Are Un
- *** Technology: Computer Firms See the Writing on the Scree
- *** Ret.
- *** Cor

Technology: Computer Firms See the Writing

International Business Machines Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and other big computer makers are staking out positions in the nascent market for "note-pad **computers**," small machines that let users enter data by writing rather than tapping keys. The note pads typically recognize numbers and letters printed on a screen with a special pen and convert them into conventional electronic characters. The information is then stored for later transfer to a **personal** computer or a company's main **computers**.

The size of the market for note-pad **computers** isn't clear, but Infocorp, a Santa Clara, Calif., market-research firm, estimates the market will grow to 3.4 million units sold in 1995 from 22,000 units this year. Only one company, Tandy Corp.'s Grid Systems unit, currently sells note-pad **computers** in the U.S.; its model, introduced last September, is priced at $3,000. But new ventures are expected to introduce several note-pad machines this year. And already, big computer makers are fighting quietly for control over software standards for these gadgets, which require different programs from those

‰A new window opens, displaying the document. If the document is too large to fit in the window, the section that shows the best match to your question is displayed.

You can display as many of the documents as you like. You can also save and print documents, using commands in the FILE menu. The TEXT menu contains commands that control the format in which documents are displayed.

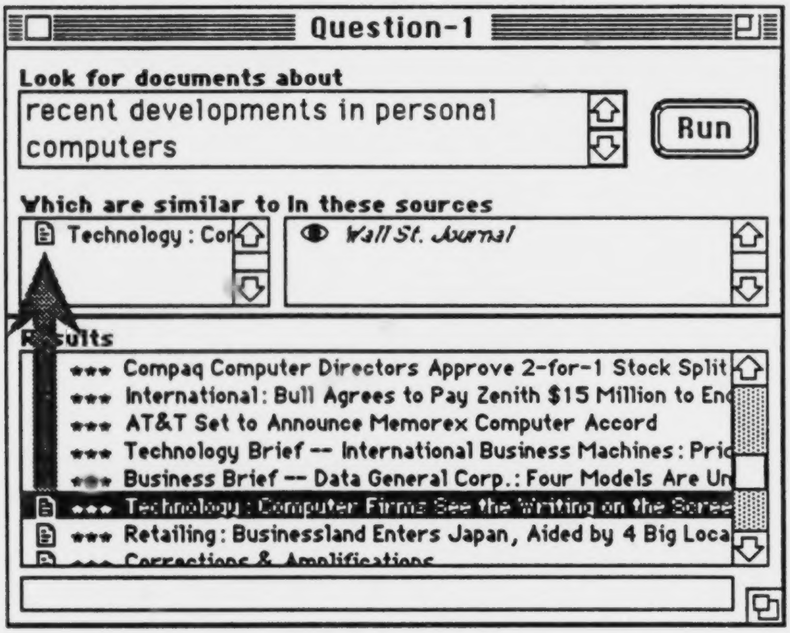
3. Searching from keywords alone is rarely sufficient. At this point, therefore, you probably want to to select some documents (or some sections of some documents) to guide the next step of your search. The next few pages explain how to do this and suggest some possible search strategies.

   On the other hand, you may have found what you wanted; or, you may not have time at the moment to pursue the search. In these cases, you can either discard your question or save it to re-use at a later time. For information on how to do this, see page 10.

SEARCH STRATEGIES – IMPROVING QUESTIONS

You can use the information from one set of results to modify your original question or to create further questions. Improving your original question often leads to improved results. So, if your first search didn't provide what you want, try one of the following techniques.

1. Probably the best way to improve a question is to drag one or more particularly interesting documents from the Results list into the "Similar To" field. This allows WAIStation to get a fuller sense of what you're looking for, and thus a better chance of finding the information you need.



Look for documents about
recent developments in personal computers

Which are similar to
Technology : Co

In these sources
Wall St. Journal

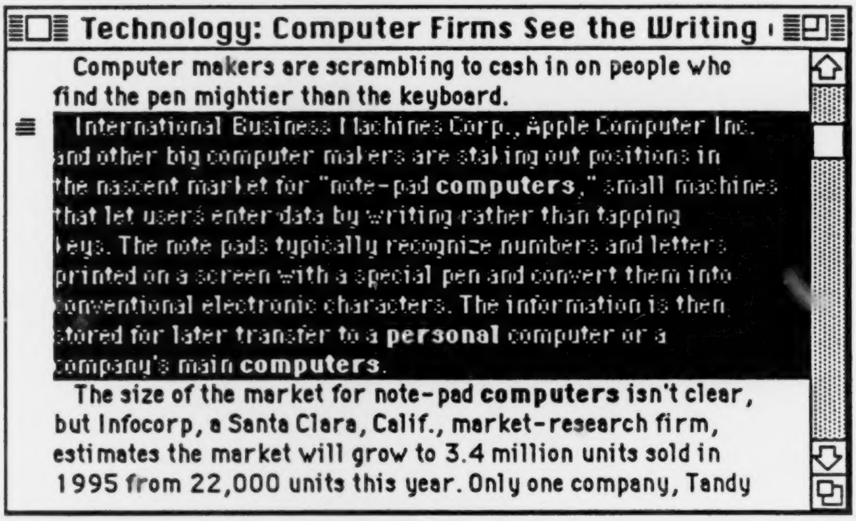
Results
*** Compaq Computer Directors Approve 2-for-1 Stock Split
*** International: Bull Agrees to Pay Zenith $15 Million to En
*** AT&T Set to Announce Memorex Computer Accord
*** Technology Brief -- International Business Machines: Pri
*** Business Brief -- Data General Corp.: Four Models Are U
*** Technology : Computer Firms See the Writing on the Scree
*** Retailing: Businessland Enters Japan, Aided by 4 Big Loca
*** Corrections & Amplifications

‰ When you run the question again the Results list will be updated with the new results, which will include documents similar to the one you selected (if such documents exist in the database).

SELECTING PART OF A DOCUMENT

2. Alternatively, if one particular section within a document seems more useful than the rest, you can ask WAIStation to search for documents that resemble that section. To do that,

   - Drag the cursor over a section of the document to select the text.



Technology: Computer Firms See the Writing

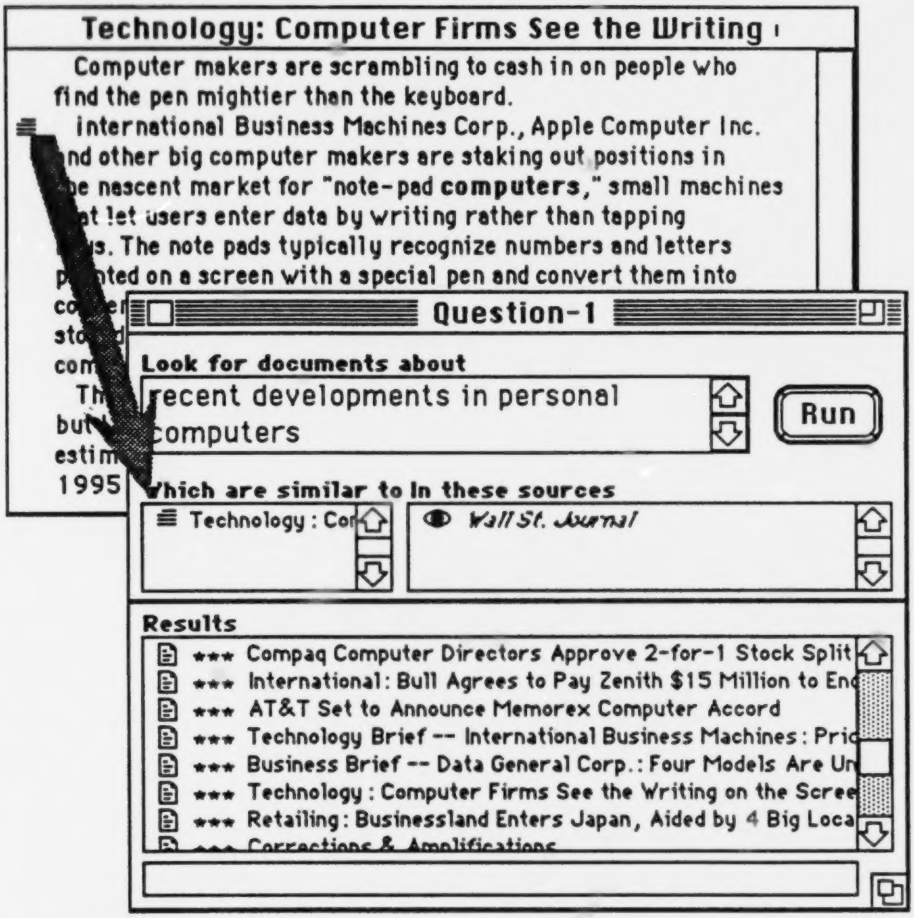
Computer makers are scrambling to cash in on people who find the pen mightier than the keyboard.

International Business Machines Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and other big computer makers are staking out positions in the nascent market for "note-pad **computers**," small machines that let users enter data by writing rather than tapping keys. The note pads typically recognize numbers and letters printed on a screen with a special pen and convert them into conventional electronic characters. The information is then stored for later transfer to a **personal** computer or a company's main **computers**.

The size of the market for note-pad **computers** isn't clear, but Infocorp, a Santa Clara, Calif., market-research firm, estimates the market will grow to 3.4 million units sold in 1995 from 22,000 units this year. Only one company, Tandy

‰*An icon will appear in the left margin.*

- Drag the new icon into the "Similar To" field.



Technology: Computer Firms See the Writing

Computer makers are scrambling to cash in on people who
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at let users enter data by writing rather than tapping
s. The note pads typically recognize numbers and letters
p ted on a screen with a special pen and convert them into
co
sto
com
Th
but
estim
1995

Question-1

Look for documents about

recent developments in personal computers

Which are similar to **In these sources**

Technology : Cor

Wall St. Journal

Results

*** Compaq Computer Directors Approve 2-for-1 Stock Split
*** International: Bull Agrees to Pay Zenith $15 Million to En
*** AT&T Set to Announce Memorex Computer Accord
*** Technology Brief -- International Business Machines: Pri
*** Business Brief -- Data General Corp.: Four Models Are Ur
*** Technology: Computer Firms See the Writing on the Scree
*** Retailing: Businessland Enters Japan, Aided by 4 Big Loca
*** Corrections & Amplifications

Run the query again.

‰ The results will be updated with documents similar to the text you selected.

OTHER METHODS

3. You can add or remove searchwords. This is often helpful if WAIStation didn't interpret your initial words the way you expected it to.

   Add searchwords by typing them in; remove them by backspacing over them, or by selecting them with the mouse and then pressing Delete.

4. You can add or remove sources.

   Add sources by dragging them into the source field; remove them by dragging them out of the source field.

   After modifying your QUESTION, click again on RUN.

   ‰ A new list of documents will be displayed. (If the new list is identical to the old list, then you may want to try using different searchwords. Otherwise, chances are that you need to try a different approach, or that the database really doesn't contain any more documents that are relevant to your question.)

SEARCH STRATEGIES – FOLLOWING TANGENTS

The techniques listed on the previous page explained how to improve a search for information on your original topic. Other search strategies involve changing topics, perhaps to follow up some new line of questioning that grew out of your original search.

- You can change the topic completely by changing searchwords.
- You can follow a new line of research that suggests itself, by dragging the relevant result(s) – whole documents or sections – into the Similar To field. You may want to change your searchwords to fit the new topic, as well.

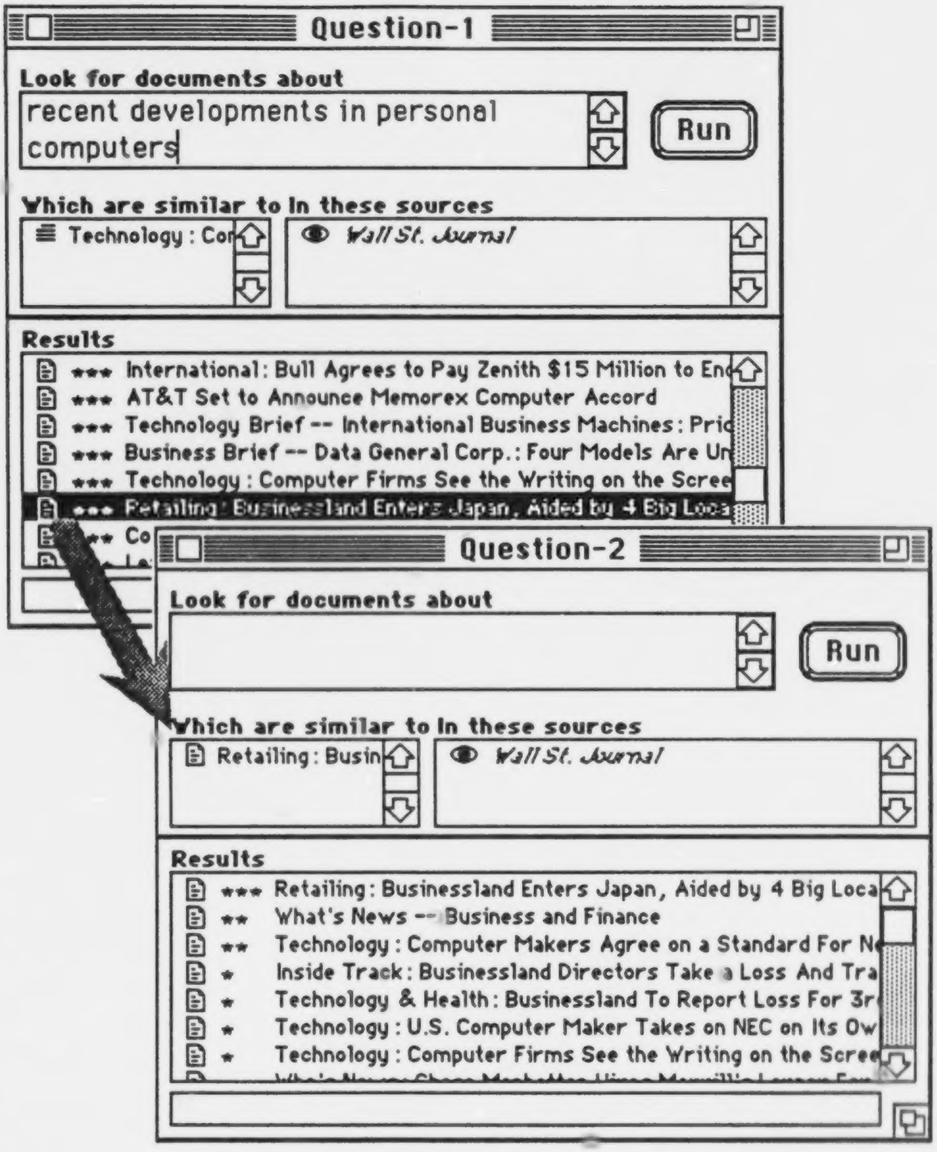
Either of these strategies can be accomplished either by altering your original question, or by creating new questions that preserve the context of the older questions. "Chaining questions" in this manner allows you to follow interesting new directions in a search, without losing any of your old data.

CHAINING QUESTIONS

1. While one question window is open, select NEW QUESTION from the QUESTION menu.

   ‰The new Question window will contain the same sources as the existing Question window has. You can alter this list of sources, or use it as is.

2. Drag documents or sections of documents from the existing Results into the Similar To field in the new Question window. Or, type searchwords into the new window. Or do both.


Question-1
Look for documents about
Run
Which are similar to
In these sources
Results

recent developments in personal computers

Technology : Co

Wall St. Journal

- ★★★ International: Bull Agrees to Pay Zenith $15 Million to En
- ★★★ AT&T Set to Announce Memorex Computer Accord
- ★★★ Technology Brief -- International Business Machines: Pri
- ★★★ Business Brief -- Data General Corp.: Four Models Are Un
- ★★★ Technology : Computer Firms See the Writing on the Scree
- ★★★ Retailing : Businessland Enters Japan, Aided by 4 Big Loca

Question-2
Look for documents about
Run
Which are similar to
In these sources
Results

Retailing : Busin

Wall St. Journal

- ★★★ Retailing : Businessland Enters Japan, Aided by 4 Big Loca
- ★★ What's News -- Business and Finance
- ★★ Technology : Computer Makers Agree on a Standard For N
- ★ Inside Track : Businessland Directors Take a Loss And Tra
- ★ Technology & Health : Businessland To Report Loss For 3r
- ★ Technology : U.S. Computer Maker Takes on NEC on Its Ow
- ★ Technology : Computer Firms See the Writing on the Scree

3. RUN the new question.

   You can continue to chain questions at will. You can save any of these questions whenever you like.

TO CLOSE AND/OR SAVE A QUESTION

1. Click on the box in its upper left corner.

   ‰ If the question has not been saved previously, or if you have made changes to the question, WAIStation asks you if you want to save the changes you have made.

2. Click on YES to save the new version of the question.

   ‰ If the question has not been saved before, it will appear in the QUESTIONS window.

   Click on NO to discard the modifications (or, if this is a new question, to discard the entire question.)

TO SAVE A QUESTION WITHOUT CLOSING IT

Select SAVE or SAVE AS from the FILE menu.

TO RE-OPEN A QUESTION

Double-click on its icon in the QUESTIONS window. (Or, open the question from the QUESTION menu.)

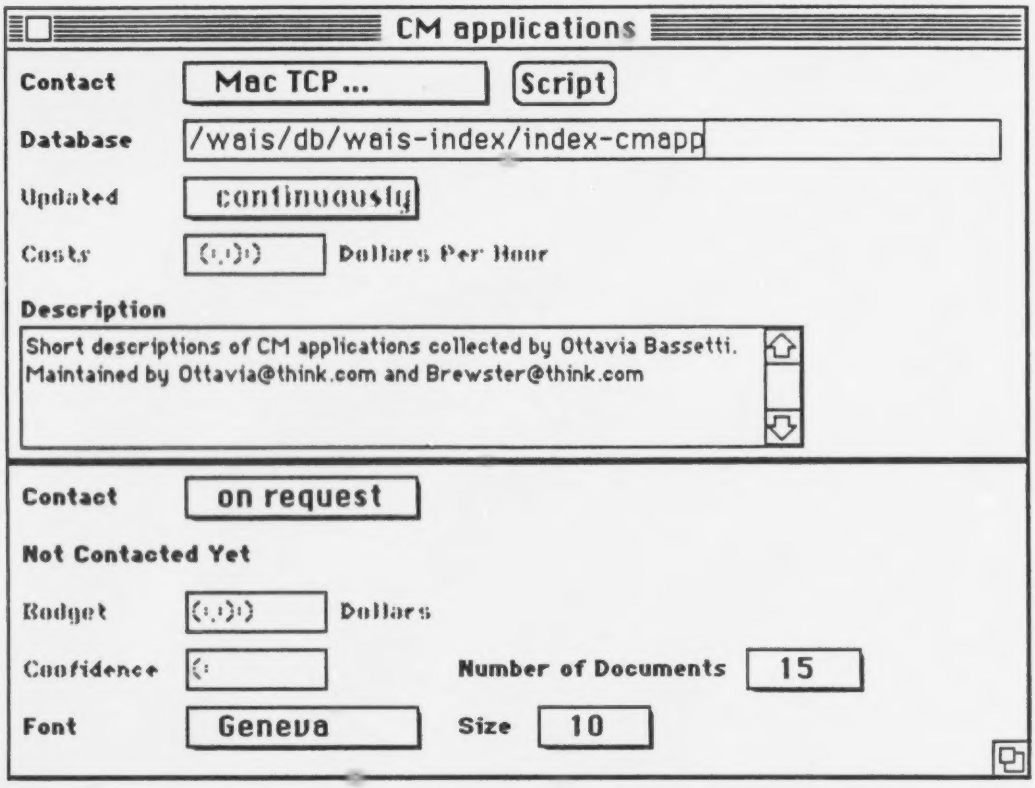
KEEPING UP-TO-DATE ON SOURCES

Your System Administrator will have arranged to have some or all of your site's sources updated at regular intervals. Needless to say, these intervals may not be the same for all sources. (A daily newspaper and a weekly magazine will probably be updated at different intervals.)

In order to decide when you want your Questions run, therefore, you must ask two questions: "How often am I interested in checking this question?" and "How often (and when) will its sources be updated?" If your sources are updated daily, it makes no sense to re-run your questions every hour; if you only want to check for new data once a week, then running the question weekly is the best strategy.

To find out when a source is updated, and to tell WAIStation when to search that source for you, use the SOURCE window for each source your questions search.

1. Double-click on a Sources icon (or choose OPEN SOURCE from the Source menu).



Contact: Mac TCP...
Database: /wais/db/wais-index/index-cmapp
Updated: continuously
Costs: 0.00 Dollars Per Hour
Description: Short descriptions of CM applications collected by Ottavia Bassetti. Maintained by Ottavia@think.com and Brewster@think.com
Contact: on request
Not Contacted Yet
Budget: 0.00 Dollars
Confidence: 0
Number of Documents: 15
Font: Geneva
Size: 10

‰ The SOURCE window for the selected source appears. You will notice, in the upper half of the window, information that tells you when the database for this source is updated.

2. You may select the number of document headlines you wish to have displayed with the "Number of Documents" pop-up menu.
3. You can also select the default font and size of the text for documents that are displayed from this source, using the Font and Size pop-up menus.
4. Click on the "Contact" field in the lower half of the window. Choose how often you want your questions to search this source.

   ‰ The selected interval will appear in the Contact field, followed by fields that request further information.

   Click on those fields, and enter the information. See your system administrator for additional assistance.

Note: Try to select a time for your automatic searches that won't conflict with the times everyone else chooses. A couple of good guidelines are: Don't search a source as soon as it's updated; and, if you're specifying an exact time, use an odd number of minutes: 3:52, for example, rather than 3:30 or 4:00.

Note also: every question of yours that searches this source gets updated at the time you choose. Questions that search multiple sources get updated every time one of their sources is searched.

REFERENCES

Wide Area Information Concepts, Brewster Kahle. Thinking Machines Technical Memo DR-89-1. Available from Thinking Machines Corporation or Brewster Kahle (Internet: brewster@think.com; AppleLink: BREWSTER).

WAIS Interface Protocol Prototype Functional Specification, Franklin Davis et al. Thinking Machines. Available from Franklin Davis (Internet: fad@think.com; AppleLink: FAD) or Brewster Kahle (brewster@think.com, BREWSTER).

Z39.50-1988: Information Retrieval Service Definition and Protocol Specification for Library Applications. National Information Standards Organization (Z39), P.O. Box 1056, Bethesda, MD 20817. (301) 975-2814. Available from Document Center, Belmont, CA. Telephone 415-591-7600.

DowQuest promotional literature available from Dow Jones & Co. Inc., 200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281.

QUESTIONAIRE

As part of the WAIS research project, your feedback is extremely important. Please take a few minutes to complete this after you have become comfortable with WAIStation.

1. How could WAIStation be better?
2. What was confusing about WAIStation?
3. What could be removed from WAIStation?
4. What could be added? What could WAIStation do for you?
5. Did you make any discoveries about WAIStation?
6. How much time did you use WAIStation?
7. Did WAIStation feel like a "real" Macintosh program?
8. If you have used other information retrieval programs, please comment on how WAIStation compared. Please list the systems you are comparing with.
9. Was the User Guide helpful? Do you have suggestions?
10. Other comments:

Place
Stamp
Here

Thank you! Please fold and mail this, or give it to your system administrator.

Place
Stamp
Here

Brewster Kahle
Thinking Machines Corporation
245 First Street
Cambridge, MA 02142-1264

- fold here - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

*ISSUES AND APPROACHES FOR ELECTRONIC ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION**

APPENDIX G

Henry H. Perritt, Jr., Professor of Law
Villanova University School of Law, Villanova, PA 19085

Three basic propositions, as described in Figures 1, 2, and 3, are critical considerations in considering agency roles in the dissemination of electronic information. Figures 1, 2, and 3 support three propositions:

- Agencies should be more aggressive in experimenting with the standards as ways of easing technological obsolescence for archived material and furthering the disaggregation of the reproduction and marketing of electronic information value.
- Agencies should be more creative and explicit about architectures and roles in a pluralistic dissemination environment, in which a diversity of channels and products exist.
- Agencies should recognize that technology now permits the production and marketing of discrete types of value to be disaggregated. This disaggregation or dis-integration of information production opens up new possibilities for paying for the generation of information value.

Figure 1 illustrates the pluralism and diversity point. It is a schematic of an agency information system. Three local area networks are depicted: one for the Office of Secretary, another representing one of several networks for operating administrations within the department, and another representing one of several regional office LANs. The lower right hand quadrant of the figure shows the diversity of information channels and products to the public. It also shows the multiplicity of roles and producers of value. A communication server attached to the agency network (or internetwork) performs a filtering function, making only public information available to the public. This server has three channels to the outside world. One channel goes to the Internet/NREN. Another goes to the GPO. Another channel or set of channels goes directly to citizen end users.[1]

---

*This paper is an expansion of a presentation made at the conference, "OMB Circular A-130 Revision – Policy Issues and Their Implications," Sponsored by Syracuse University, School of Information Studies, Strategic Information Resources Management in the Public Sector Executive Eduction Program, Arlington, VA, June 10, 1992.

But there are many more than three channels to end users. The chart also shows that the Internet/NREN can serve as a means of access for private value added resellers and for libraries. Indeed, though not shown on the chart, the Internet/NREN also could be an alternative means of access for the GPO. The GPO serves as a means of access for value added resellers and also for libraries. End users can obtain public information directly through the dial up channel or indirectly through one or more of the intermediaries. In this kind of an architecture, no intermediary and no product concept enjoys a monopoly and there is no bottleneck that would limit competition on price or product features or technology reliability grounds.

Figure 2 emphasizes the disaggregation point. It shows that there are four distinct clusters of processes involved in creating information value. The most primitive process, albeit sometimes the most intellectually demanding, is the creation of the raw content. Raw content can be created and can exist without much formatting or other value in it. The organizing processes include adding formatting information, like particular approaches to chunking and tagging the content so it can be retrieved easily and efficiently, and establishment of internal and external pointers so that it can be retrieved on demand. Typically, the results of the creating and organizing activities are contained in databases, either on line, as shown in the chart, or embedded on physical media like magnetic tapes, disks, or optical media.

Then, there are two other kinds of processes that can occur. Assembly and communicating processes deal with query and retrieval, presentation of the retrieved information in the form most useful to the customer, duplication of the information and distribution of it. Then, there are marketing activities such as promoting particular information products or otherwise making customers aware of its existence, billing and collecting money for the information value, and assuring integrity. As the structure of Figure 2 suggests, these processes or activities need not be performed by the same entity. Moreover, competing producers may engage in the same activities.

The possibility of separating the production and marketing of these different types of information value opens up a number of opportunities for organizing the production of information value and creating incentives that can be considered by referring to Figure 3. Figure 3 shows a slightly different perspective on the disaggregated information value universe. It shows competing databases, containing content and chunking and tagging value. In the agency context, these databases well might be generated by the agency itself. Then, Figure 3 shows a level of internal and external pointers value and perhaps some new content in the form of "templates" that would be produced, and sold by persons other than the agency, perhaps GPO, and perhaps private information resellers competing with each other. Still other clusters of value, including aids for query and retrieval and for presentation and network services are represented by the two boxes labeled "front-end A" and "front-end B". These would still be other vendors. Locators and internet directories are important types of external pointers value, that can be produced within this architecture, perhaps automatically by software.

There are two points to be made about this chart. First, this kind of organization of information production in marketplace cannot exist unless compatibility of formats across the boundaries is ensured by appropriate format standards. Second, the disaggregation of information-value-producing activities permits a more focused approach to intellectual property so that intellectual property protection can be tailored to the particular characteristics of the production of each type of value.

The three propositions stated at the beginning of this appendix -- that agencies should experiment with standards, that agencies should create explicit architectures for accommodating a diversity of distribution channels and information products, and that agencies should recognize how production and marketing of discrete types of value can be desegregated -- have important implications for the development of locators and directories for agencies' information. While it is true that some degree of standardization is necessary for electronic locator systems to work, there is an increasingly rich assortment of diverse approaches to internetwork directories and locators. Encouragement of diversity can relieve pressure on agencies and on the OMB in a number of ways.

Basic information locators systems can be implemented without any more standardization than it is necessary for network connections. For example "Archie" software can run on a single Internet node and, by periodically querying other nodes on the Internet, assemble a complete, free text searchable directory of public file names. Only those files made available for public retrieval through the FTP protocol are included in an Archie directory. All that is necessary for a file name to be included in an Archie directory is for the holder of the file to comply with TCP/IP standard necessary for Internet connection. Any Internet node can establish an Archie service. This means that the Executive branch of the Federal government could make its electronic information resources available merely by posting them as FTP-retrievable files and let others, nonprofit entities like universities and for-profit entities like existing value-added network services, develop Archie directories. Attention to standardization would be necessary, in the sense that the agencies' resources must be posted in FTP locations on the Internet. This does not, however, require standardized hardware or operating systems.

The Archie approach is limited in two important ways. First, no information is available on an Archie server that is not reflected in the file name and the directory hierarchy on the host location. Second, files retrievable through FTP Internet connections can be either in character form or as binary files. Whether binary files would be usable by person retrieving them depends on whether those persons have software matching the software used generate the files.

The wide area information service (WAIS) concept being tested by Thinking Machines Corporation, represents a distributed approach to information locator development that would provide more complete information about information resources. Under WAIS, data resides on multiple servers, distributed throughout a wide area network. As of June 16, 1991, WAIS had some 30 servers running on the Internet. WAIS does not care if a server (what WAIS calls a "source") is remote or local and supports connections via MAC, TCP, modems, and UNIX. User software on local workstations accepts plain language queries, with optional instructions on where to look. The user software then sends an appropriate message to all the servers, retrieving certain descriptive information about files that appear responsive to the query. A limited free text indexing, and word frequency matching algorithm is used to make this initial selection. The user receives an aggregate listing of all of the files that appear responsive to the query, regardless of the server on which they reside. Users then may select items from the list, and receive full text. Once a file is found that meets user needs, the user software then can reformulate a search based on word frequency and retrieve other similar documents.

In order for a resource to be accessible through WAIS, however, it is necessary that the resource be formatted – or at least encompassed within – in a file that adheres to the NISO Z39.50 standard. Few agencies are using this standard, and some basic experimentation is necessary before the feasibility of the WAIS approach can be assessed for wider use by the Federal Government.

These approaches to standards and diversity are usable now for files that exist and are useful in either character or binary forms. There are important agency resources, however, that are intended to be use as structured databases. While it is not technologically challenging to establish points of public access for such databases, either by dialup telephone ports or by Telnet servers on the Internet, identifying and describing these resources in remotely generated and maintained locators is difficult, because the database does not exist as a single file, and structured database information is not efficiently represented within Z39.50 standard. There are standards for distributed databases in the early stages of discussion, including FTAM which is part of the OSI, adopted by the Federal Government as GOSIP, ISO Standard 8571, File Transfer, Access and Management ("FTAM"), provides the capability to exchange data files and to manipulate data files remotely. It specifies an OSI application layer protocol, capable conceptually of accommodating relational and networked databases, as well as ODA/ODIF documents. How these concepts can be implemented on wide area networks interconnecting agencies is a matter not fully explored.

The following steps should be taken to make realization of the potential of the pluralism of channels and products a reality.

- Greater emphasis should be placed on establishing agency connections to the Internet. Some kind of internetworking is prerequisite to any of the interesting technologies for developing directories and locator systems. The Internet is the only currently available approach that eliminates the necessity for grappling with difficult private sector preference and price level issues. Internet connections do not preclude other kinds of connections, as Figure 1 shows.

- As Internet connections are established, one or more Archie-based locator systems should be sponsored and evaluated, implemented through the Internet.
- At least one WAIS-based experiment should be established, focused on two agencies and implemented through the Internet, rather than through a proprietary system, so that universities, public libraries, and others could participate in the experiment without significant economic burden.
- Further concept development should be undertaken with respect to the different ways in which public access to structured databases could be provided through an Internet, either under OSI standards or otherwise.
- Enhancing technology for directories and locators makes little sense unless a user can access the information resource itself in the same session in which the users consult the directory or locator. Specific concepts for moving transparently between locator and information resources appearing in the locator must be explored, with an emphasis on user friendly interfaces and allocation of responsibility among a multiplicity of entities putting together their value added products in an electronic marketplace.
- Attention must be given to access by the full range of private entities to information resources maintained on Internet nodes. The Federal Government should review features already established by Compuserv, Prodigy, WESTLAW, and LEXIS for access through their systems to Internet nodes. This review should identify any disadvantages that subscribers of these private systems experience compared to regular Internet users in accessing Internet resources. Alternatives for eliminating the disadvantages should be evaluated.
- The central theme of all of these efforts to develop decentralized locator systems should be on diversity and decentralization. No single, exclusive, points of or access or directory services should be established or encouraged.

---

[1] In legal education it is customary to refer to an average citizen as "the little old lady from DuBuque."

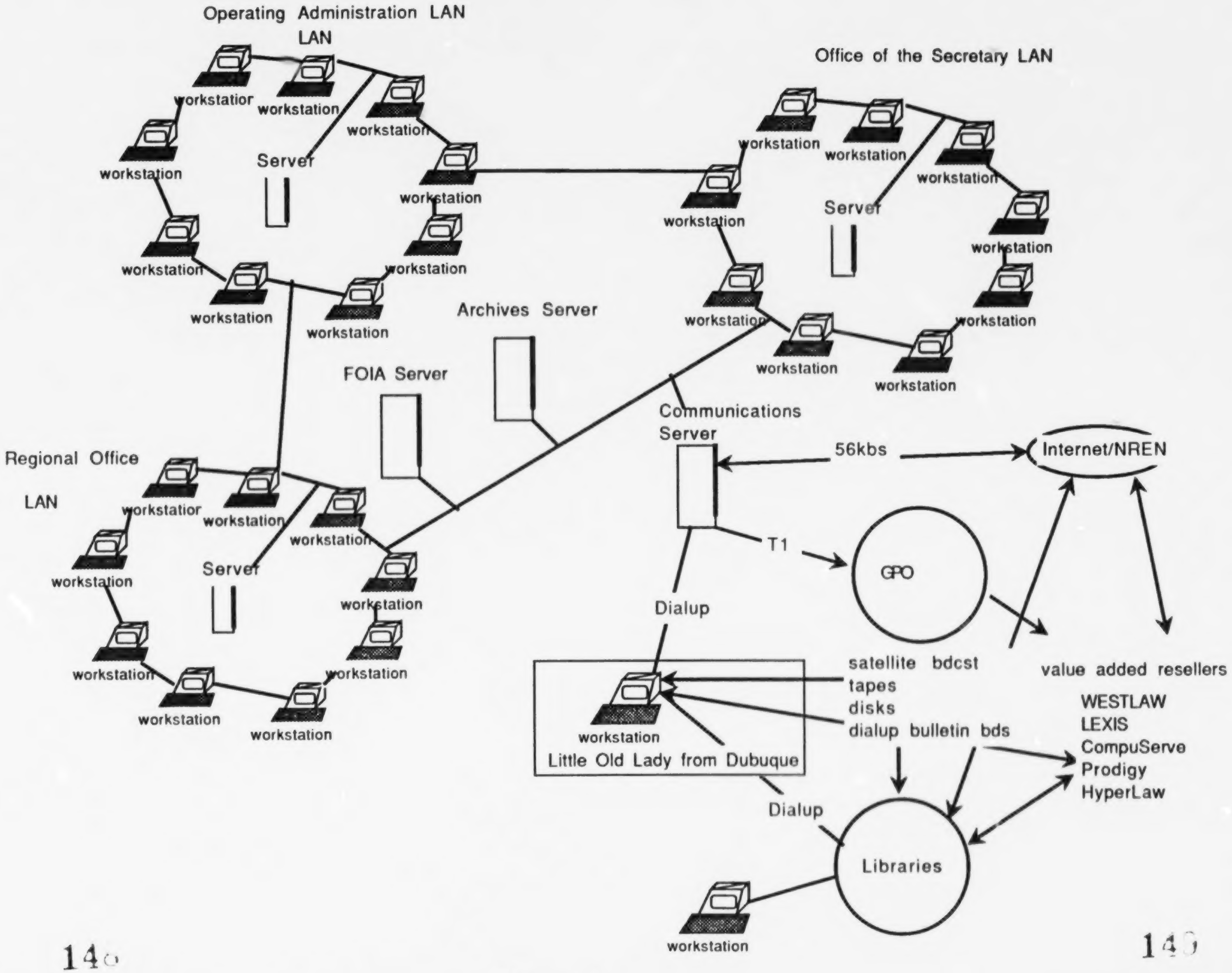
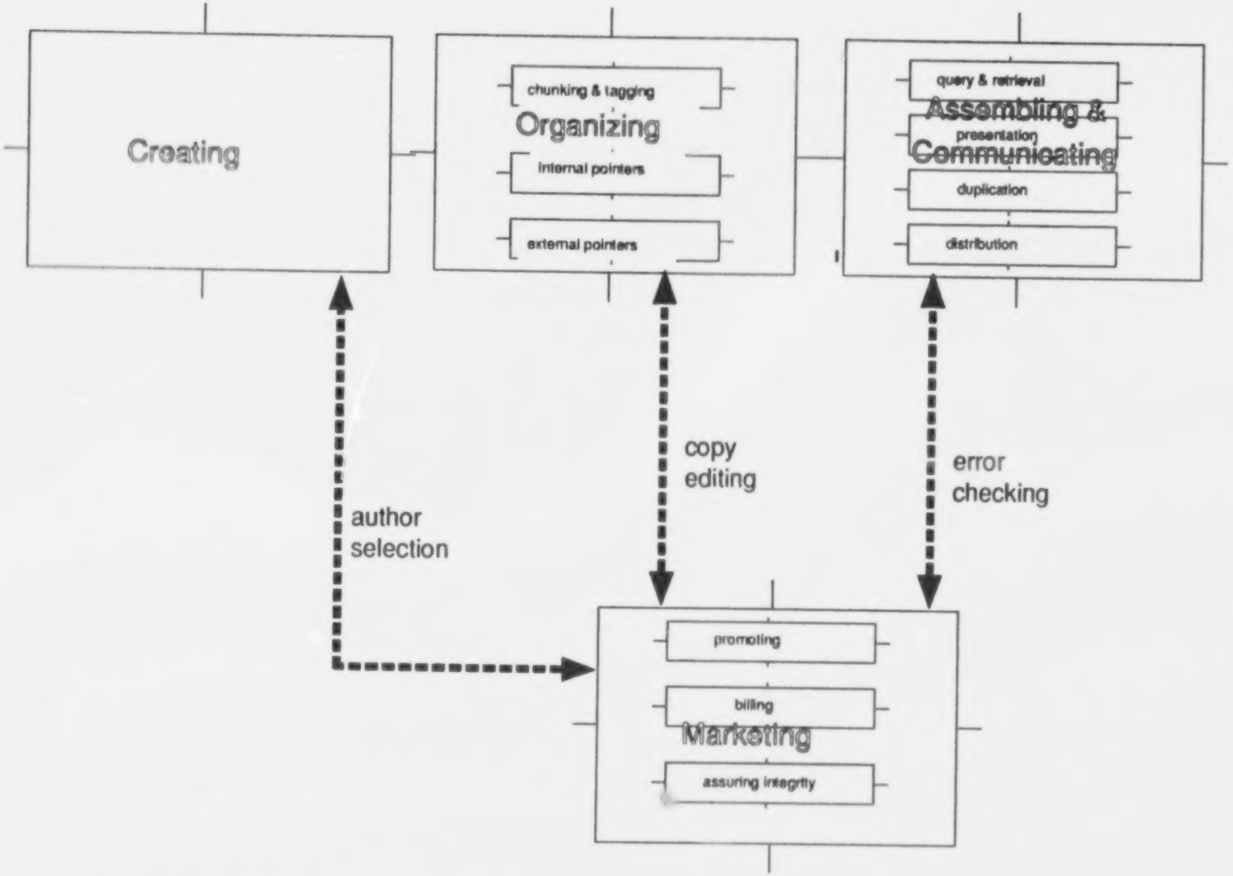

Operating Administration LAN
LAN
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
Server
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
Office of the Secretary LAN
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
Server
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
Archives Server
FOIA Server
Communications Server
56kbs
Internet/NREN
Regional Office
LAN
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
Server
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
workstation
T1
GPO
Dialup
satellite bdcst
tapes
disks
dialup bulletin bds
value added resellers
WESTLAW
LEXIS
CompuServe
Prodigy
HyperLaw
workstation
Little Old Lady from Dubuque
Dialup
Libraries
workstation

Figure 1


Creating
Organizing
chunking & tagging
internal pointers
external pointers
Assembling & Communicating
query & retrieval
presentation
duplication
distribution
author selection
copy editing
error checking
Marketing
promoting
billing
assuring integrity

Information Value Adding Processes and Levels of Value

Figure 2

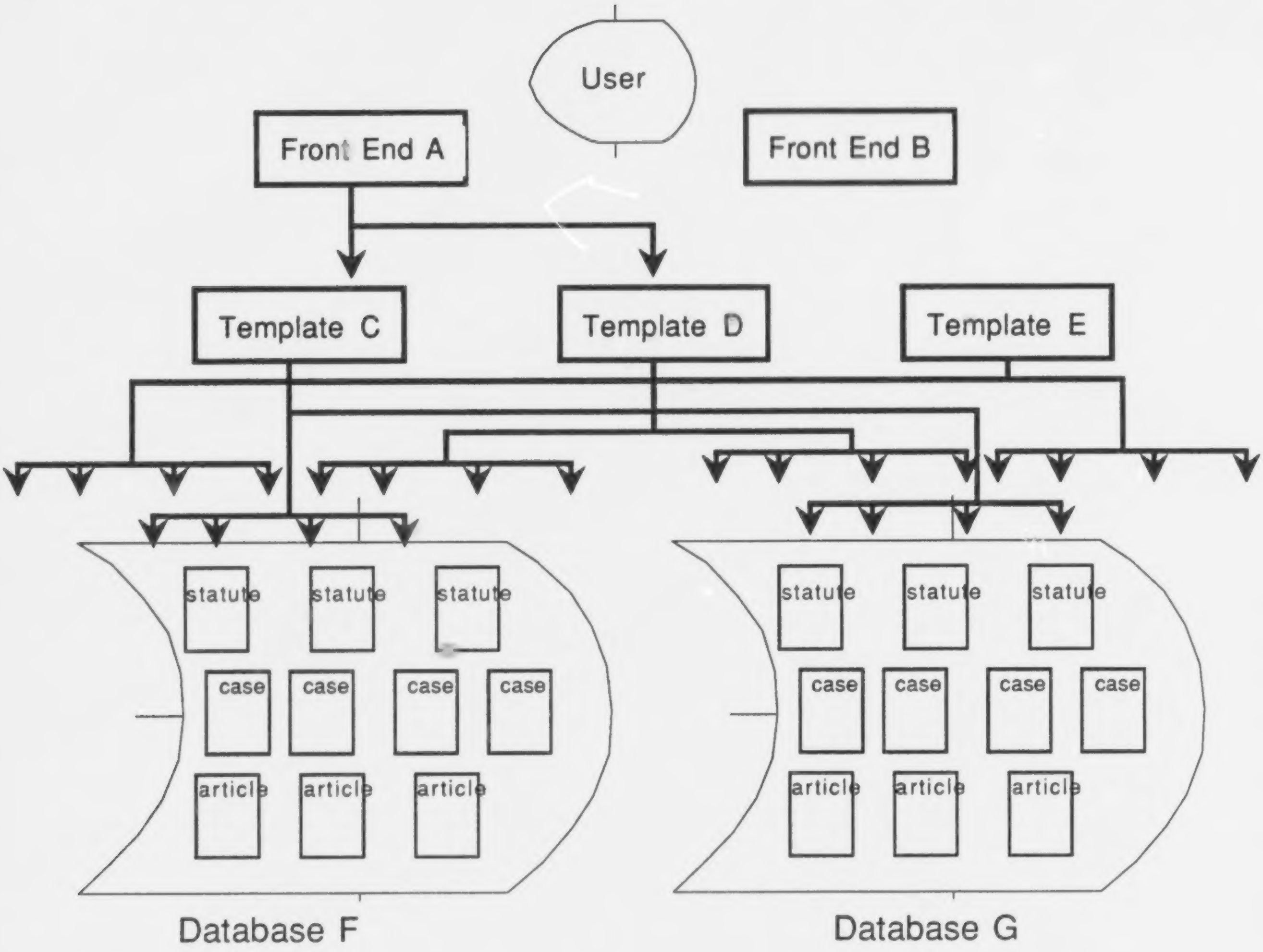

User
Front End A
Front End B
Template C
Template D
Template E
statute
statute
statute
case
case
case
case
article
article
article
Database F
statute
statute
statute
case
case
case
case
article
article
article
Database G

Figure 3

IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING FEDERAL INFORMATION INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEMS:

DESIGN FOR NETWORKED-BASED LOCATORS

VOLUME II

USER GUIDE AND CODEBOOK FOR THE FEDERAL LOCATOR DATABASE

To

Office of Management and Budget,
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

National Archives and Records Administration,
Center for Electronic Records

General Services Administration,
Regulatory and Information Service Center

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- D. Typologies of Locator and Non-Locator Systems
- E. NARA Information Element Analysis

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

The Federal Locator Database (FLD) served as a repository for information collected during the research project, "Identification, Analysis and Preliminary Descriptive Listing of Government Information Inventory/Locator Systems (GIILS)." Volume I of this report describes the study, its findings, and offers recommendations for a networked-based GIILS.

The study team at the School of Information Studies, Syracuse University constructed the FLD using Paradox (Version 3.5), a microcomputer relational database software system. Data entry screens and scripts, using Paradox's Personal Programmer, facilitated data entry into the database and provided various standard or recurring reports.

This user guide assumes familiarity with the principles and operations of Paradox relational database software. Users should consult the Paradox documentation for basic information and advanced features important to an efficient use of the FLD (see Reference section for Paradox product address information and a partial list of Paradox reference quides). While the guide offers a step-by-step procedure used in data entry and report generation, a working knowledge of Paradox enables users of the FLD to manipulate the database more effectively. This guide is not a replacement for the Paradox user guides.

Volume II contains the user guide developed by the study team to assist data entry, data manipulation, and data analysis. It also includes a codebook that presents the database structure, variable names, etc. A final section shows the relationship between the data collection form used and the variables defined to contain the data. Two versions of the machine-readable FLD accompany the user guide (Attachment 1). Data collected from approximately 250 agency reports of databases and information systems comprised the initial FLD. This version of the FLD is included on two diskettes (labelled FLD INITIAL, diskettes 1 and 2) in Attachment 1. In addition, after the study team analyzed the records and identified those systems that are locator systems (see Volume I of this report for a description of that evaluation process), a second version of the FLD was created. This version contains records for the 53 systems the study team identified as locator systems (labelled FLD FINAL, diskettes 1 and 2).

The diskettes containing the FLD are formatted for DOS-based computers. Backup copies should be made immediately upon receipt. Appendix A shows a directory listings of the files contained on the diskettes. The following gives the names and other details about the diskettes included in Attachment 1:

DISKETTE LABEL: FLD INITIAL DISKETTE #: 1 TOTAL FILES: 39
DISKETTE LABEL: FLD INITIAL DISKETTE #: 2 TOTAL FILES: 30
DISKETTE LABEL: FLD FINAL DISKETTE #: 1 TOTAL FILES: 37
DISKETTE LABEL: FLD FINAL DISKETTE #: 2 TOTAL FILES: 31

The Paradox FLD included on the diskettes must be run on a system where Paradox 3.5 is installed. There are no Paradox programs included with the diskettes. The files included on the diskettes are those related to the database itself, not the software source programs. Users should copy all files from the diskettes to a directory on a hard disk.

Given the number and length of the variables in the FLD and limitations within Paradox, two Paradox unlinked tables comprise the entire FLD. These are referred to in the documentation as LOCATOR1 and LOCATOR3. The files associated with these two tables are LOCATOR1.DB and LOCATOR3.DB respectively.

The acronym GIILS is used in several data entry screens and reports. This acronym was the working title for the database when it was constructed and developed. The Federal Locator Database (FLD) is, however, the designated name for the database.

Volume II also includes appendices containing output from the FLD. Brief records of locator systems and non-locators systems are included in Appendix B and C. Appendix D contains the typologies that the study team developed in the analysis of the agency databases and information systems. The brief records use categories from the typologies, and the reader is directed to Appendix D for descriptions of those categories. The study team also analyzed the locator systems for NARA requirements, and Appendix E includes these brief records E. More information about theses analyses can be found in Volume I of this report.

CHAPTER 2
THE FLD USER GUIDE

The Paradox implementation for the FLD used a DOS-based microcomputer. The Paradox program files are in the directory PDOX35 (NOTE: the description of directories, naming conventions, etc., are those used by the study team). A separate directory, FLD, contains the FLD files (the table files, the report files, the script files, etc.).

All user commands in the applications presented in this guide must be literally keyed in and are indicated by **Bold** type; after a user types the literal command, the Enter key must be pressed.

PARADOX 3.5 PROCEDURE

To begin Paradox, go to the Paradox directory within the DOS environment of the computer (e.g., **CD \PDOX35**), then type **Paradox** followed by the Enter key. The system begins with a Paradox "splash" screen, giving program information, followed by the main Paradox application menu. Use the cursor keys (Up, Down, Left, Right) to access items on this main menu Figure 1) or press the appropriate letter on the keyboard corresponding to the first letter of the menu selection item.

Figure 1 - Paradox Main Menu

View Ask Report Create Modify Image Forms **Tools** Scripts Help Exit

---

For the FLD application you must select **Tools**, then press Enter (or press T). Figure 2 shows the resulting menu.

Figure 2 - Tools Menu

Rename Query Speed Export Import Copy Delete Info Net **More**

To continue, select **More**, then press Enter (or press M), which results in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - More Menu

Add MultiAdd FormAdd Subtract Empty Protect **Directory** ToDOS

Continuing, select **Directory**, then press Enter (or press **D**), which results in Figure 4.

Figure 4 - Directory: c:\pdox35

Enter new working directory specification (e.g. a:\data or b:).

To access the FLD menu, use the backspace to erase the c:\pdox35 directory, and enter the FLD directory - see example below:

Directory: c:\FLD (then press Enter).

The menu in Figure 5 appears:

Figure 5

Cancel OK
Clear workspace, delete temporary tables, and change working directory.

Use the Cursor to highlight the **OK**, then press Enter (or press **C** to cancel). The result will be the main Paradox menu, but with a change; at the bottom will be a reminder of the current working directory, now changed to c:\FLD. See Figure 6.

Figure 6 - Paradox Main Menu (Now in FLD directory)

View Ask Report Create Modify Image Forms Tools Scripts Help Exit
Working directory is now c:\giils\

FLD SCRIPT PROCEDURE

At this point, you are ready to begin the FLD application by accessing the FLD script. The FLD script allows you to perform routine functions within the FLD. Data entry, table views, and routine reports in multiple forms (screen view, printer, or files outputted to disk) can be selected.

To access the FLD script, select **Scripts** from the main menu (see Figure 7), then press Enter.

Figure 7 Paradox Main Menu (Now in FLD directory)

View Ask Report Create Modify Image Forms Tools **Scripts** Help Exit
Working directory is now c:\giils\

The result of selecting Scripts provides the following menu (Figure 8).

Figure 8 - Script Menu

Play BeginRecord QuerySave ShowPlay RepeatPlay Editor
Play a script.

Selecting Play produces the next menu (Figure 9).

Figure 9 - Script Sub-Menu

```
Script: _
Enter name of script to play, or press Enter to see a list of scripts.
```

To access the FLD script, type **GIILS** at the "Script: _" prompt, then press Enter. Simply pressing the Enter key will provide you a list of all scripts within the application, but the FLD script is the only one you should access.

Once the Enter key is pressed, the following screen is presented (Figure 10):

Figure 10 - GIILS Start Screen

```
Password:
Enter password for the application; [Esc] to cancel; [Enter] for no password.

          GGGGGGGG    IIIIIIIIII   IIIIIIIIII   LL        SSSSSSSSSS
      GGG                 II           II       LL      SS
      GGG                 II           II       LL        SS
      GGG                 II           II       LL          SS
      GGG     GGGGG       II           II       LL            SS
      GGG         GG      II           II       LL              SS
      GGG         GG      II           II       LL               SS
          GGGG GGGGG  IIIIIIIIII   IIIIIIIIII   LLLLLLL   SSSSSSSSS

                        Database Design by Terry Wheeler
                              Syracuse University
                              July - October 1991
```

The password protection feature was not utilized for the FLD application. Pressing the Enter Key begins the application by bringing up the main application menu (Figure 11).

Figure 11 - Main FLD Application Menu

```
Data Entry  Report Generation  Table View  Leave
```

The FLD application main menu provides access for the four main application functions - Data Entry, Report Generation, Table View, and Leaving (termination of the current phase of the application). Each is discussed in detail in the following sections.

Data Entry

By selecting **Data Entry** from the FLD main menu, a streamlined data entry procedure is enacted. The user is prompted to begin the data entry process, which is accomplished by the sequential entry of a single record split into two parts to match the structure of the two FLD tables. As noted previously, the size and number of variables in the FLD required two Paradox tables (i.e., LOCATOR1 and LOCATOR3). The data entry application is in two parts, one for each of the two tables. After selecting **Data Entry** from the menu, the user is provided with a selection of which table is to be entered (Table 1 for the first half, Table 2 for the second half of one record). See Figure 12 below.

Figure 12-Data Entry Sub Tables

Data Entry Table 1 Data Entry Table 2

Data Entry - Part 1

The application brings up the first data entry screen after the user selects **Data Entry Table 1**,. The data entry template mirrors the OMB Call for Information that was sent to participating agencies. To effect data entry, the information is entered by typing in information into the corresponding fields on the entry forms. Word wrap is not utilized, and a audible "beep" will sound as each line is filled. The TAB key can be used to move to the next field. See Figure 13.

Figure 13 - Data Entry Form : Part 1 of 2

[F2] - Data entry completed, Esc - Cancel data entry, Ctrl-U - Undo last change

GIILS Project Data Entry Form: Part 1 of 2

SU-ID#: _____ Short Name: ______________ Is A Locator: ___
If no, list reason for exclusion:
____

Date Form Completed: ________
Name of Person(s) Completing Form: ____________________

1. List title(s), name(s) and acronym(s) of the locator system.
____
____

(a) If locator is part of larger information system identify the larger system.
____

(b) If locator has an internal system control/cataloging number please identify.
____

2. List agency(ies) and agency sub-unit(s) responsible for the locator.
____
____
____

3. Identify locator's purpose (Provide paragraph description, identify agency mission(s) supported.)
____
____
____
____
____
____

4. Is there a specific Statute(s) directing the agency to operate the locator system (give complete cite)?
____

5. Identify the year the locator was first produced or expected to be released: _______
If no longer operational, year locator closed/terminated: _____

6. Briefly summarize the nature of the information contained within the locator system. Include dates covered by the locator system if different than date locator was created, and geographic focus if any.
____
____
____
____

7. List specific, major, sources of data input (collections, databases, other agencies, sub-units, anybody-in or out of government, and including foreign countries, who contributes to the database):

____

____

____

____

8. Indicate frequency of updates (how often is locator system updated). Indicate all that apply:

___ Not Updated ___ Quarterly ___ Daily
___ Annual ___ Monthly ___ On Demand
___ Semi-Annual ___ Weekly
___ Other, Specify: ______________

9. Identify all output format(s). Indicate all that apply:

___ Paper ___ CD-ROM ___ Microfiche or film or COM
___ Tape, Format: ______________
___ Disk, Format: ______________ ___ Electronic Network Accessible
___ Other, Specify: ______________

10. Is the locator system linked in any way to the agency's records disposition schedule? If yes, how?

____

____

____

11. Identify locator system hardware environment:

____

____

____

12. Identify locator system software environment:

____

____

____

This concludes part 1 of the 2 part Entry Form;
Stop Now : Press F2 TO COMPLETE DATA ENTRY!

Pressing F2 completes the first half of a single record entry, and brings up the Data Entry Menu again.

Data Entry - Part 2

To continue in entering the second half of a single record, select **Data Entry Table 2** (Figure 14), which brings up the GIILS Project Data Entry Form: Part 2 of 2 (Figure 15).

Figure 14 - Data Entry Tables

Data Entry Table 1 **Data Entry Table 2**
Enter Data into GIILS Table 2

Figure 15 - Data Entry Form: Part 2 of 2

[F2] - Data entry completed, Esc - Cancel data entry, Ctrl-U - Undo last change

GIILS Project Data Entry Form: Part 2 of 2

SU-ID#: ____ Short Name: ________________

13. Is documentation available? (check all that apply):
___ No documentation available
___ User instructions or guides
___ Locator plan proposal
___ Other, Specify: ______________________________
___ Locator manual, codebooks
___ Locator thesaurus

14. For documentation identified above (in #13), list the titles, internal order number, and medium:
____
____
____
____

15. Is the locator system publicly accessible? ___ Yes ___ No

a) If yes, estimate average number of weekly public users: ___

b) If yes, describe method of accessing locator by indicating location and number of terminals; number of phone lines; dial access availability (list communication parameters); and Bitnet/Internet availability:

Location: ______________________________________
# of Terminals: ___ # of Phone Lines: ____
Dial Access available: ___ Yes ___ No Phone #: ________
Communication Parameters: ________________________
(baud rate(s), data bits, stop bits, parity, duplex, terminal type(s)
Bitnet/Internet Access: ___Yes ___No Method of Access: ___

c) If no, are there plans for public access? ___Yes ___No
Target Start Date? ___________

16. List person most knowledgeable about the locator (include name, title, address, commercial and FTS phone numbers, e-mail where available):

Name:____
Title: ____
Agency: ____
Address: ____
City: ____
State: ___ Zip: _______ Phone: _________ FAX: ____
Email: ______________________________

17. Samples: For each locator, supply:

Title	Type	Format

18. Source from which locator was identified (identify pages):
___CUadra ___King Research ___LEsco ___NAPA ___NTIS
___ORyx Press ___Sara's Box ___SAra ___WIlliams
___OMB Bulletin
Page #: ___ ** If more than one printed source identified the locator system, list alt.source(s) and page number(s): ________
AGency Visit: ______________________
OTher: ________

19. Agency Contacts:

Date	Contact	Description of Contact

This Completes A Single Data Form Entry In The GIILS Database!
PRESS F2 To Complete Data Entry

Press **F2** after completing data entry for the second half of one record; this completes data entry for a single, complete record in the FLD database. This cycle is repeated for additional entries into the database.

Report Generation

Selecting **Report Generation** from the Main FLD application menu yields the Reports Sub-Menu (Figure 16). Theses applications process the data residing within the database into standard report formats.

Figure 16 - Reports SubMenu

Printer Reports Screen Reports File Reports

The FLD application provides five standard reports application. Each option sends the selected report to one of three end locations, i.e., to the printer, to the screen, or to a file.

The Printer Reports option sends the selected report to the printer for hard copy; the Screen Reports option sends the report to the computer screen for viewing only; the File Reports options sends the report to a file within the FLD directory, or to another designated directory, on the computer's hard drive, which later can be copied to a floppy disk for other uses. All data from the FLD can be output to ASCII files using the facilities of Paradox report generation. These ASCII files can be printed using any variety of word processing software packages. The following sections describe the reports available within the FLD application.

Locator Description Report

This report is a short version of essential information for each of the candidate locator systems entered in the FLD (Figure 17).

Figure 17 - Locator Description Report

Syracuse University GIILS Project
mm/dd/yy "Short" Locator Description Report Page xxx
Date Form Completed: mm/dd/yy SU-ID#: ____
Short Name: ______________________________
Is this a Locator (Inclusion): __
If no, why: ______________________________________

Full Title:

Purpose:

Entry Form Listing/Output Report

Due to the size restrictions of table entries, the report is available in two parts. Figure 18a mirrors the first part of the data entry form, listing full information about each candidate system. Figure 18b mirrors the second part of the data entry form. The user is prompted to select either the first half (first table) or second half (second table). To produce a full printout, the reports should be selected and printed sequentially.

Figure 18a - Entry Form Listing/Output Report

[First Report (Table 1)]

mm/dd/yy GIILS Project Page xxx Entry Form Output

SU-ID#: ____ Short Name: ______________ Is A Locator: __
If no, list reason for exclusion:

Date Form Completed: ________ Name of Person(s) Completing Form: ________________

1. List title(s), name(s) and acronym(s) of the locator system.

(a) If locator is part of larger information system identify the larger system.

(b) If locator has an internal system control/cataloging number please identify.

2. List agency(ies) and agency sub-unit(s) responsible for the locator.

3. Identify locator's purpose (Provide paragraph description, identify agency mission(s) supported.)

4. Is there a specific Statute(s) directing the agency to operate the locator system (give complete cite)?

5. Identify the year the locator was first produced or expected to be released:________
If no longer operational, year locator closed/terminated: _____

6. Briefly summarize the nature of the information contained within the locator system. Include dates covered by the locator system if different than date locator was created, and geographic focus if any.

7. List specific, major, sources of data input (collections, databases, other agencies, sub-units, anybody-in or out of government, and including foreign countries, who contributes to the database):

8. Indicate frequency of updates (how often is locator system updated). Indicate all that apply:
___ Not Updated
___ Annual
___ Semi-Annual
___ Other, Specify: ____________________
___ Quarterly
___ Monthly
___ Weekly
___ Daily
___ On Demand

9. Identify all output format(s). Indicate all that apply:
___ Paper
___ Tape, Format: ________________________
___ Disk, Format: ________________________
___ Other, Specify: ______________________
___ CD-ROM
___ Microfiche or film or COM
___ Electronic Network Accessible

10. Is the locator system linked in any way to the agency's records disposition schedule? If yes, how?

11. Identify locator system hardware environment:

12. Identify locator system software environment:

Figure 18b - Entry Form Listing/Output Report

[Second Report (Table 3)]

13. Is documentation available? (check all that apply):

___ No documentation available
___ User instructions or guides
___ Locator plan proposal
___ Locator manual, codebooks
___ Locator thesaurus
___ Other, Specify: ________________________

14. For documentation identified above (in #13), list the titles, internal order number, and medium:

15. Is the locator system publicly accessible? ___ Yes ___ No
a) If yes, estimate average number of weekly public users: ___

b) If yes, describe method of accessing locator by indicating location and number of terminals; number of phone lines; dial access availability (list communication parameters); and Bitnet/Internet availability:

Location: ________________________
# of Terminals: ____ # of Phone Lines: _____
Dial Access available: ___ Yes ___ No Phone #: ________
Communication Parameters: ________________________
(baud rate(s), data bits, stop bits, parity, duplex, terminal type(s))
Bitnet/Internet Access: ___Yes ___No Method of Access: ____

c) If no, are there plans for public access? ___Yes ___No
Target Start Date? ______________

16. List person most knowledgeable about the locator (include name, title, address, commercial and FTS phone numbers, e-mail where available):

Name: ____
Title: ____
Agency: ____
Address: ____
City: ____
State: ____ Zip: ________ Phone: __________ FAX: _____
Email: ________________________

17. Samples: For each locator, supply:
Title Type Format

18. Source from which locator was identified (identify pages):
___CUadra ___King Research ___LEsco ___NAPA ___NTIS
___ORyx Press ___Sara's Box ___SAra ___WIlliams
___OMB Bulletin
Page #: ____ ** If more than one printed source identified the locator system, list alt.source(s) and page number(s): __________
AGency Visit: ____________________
OTher: __________

19. Agency Contacts:
Date Contact Description of Contact

Hardware/Software/Output Summary Report

This report (Figure 19) summarizes listings of the hardware, software, and types of output for the candidate locators in the database.

Figure 19 - Hardware/Software/Output Summary Report

---

mm/dd/yy Hardware/Software/Ouput Summarization Page xxx
SU GIILS Project

SU-ID#: ____ Short Name: ______________________
Hardware:
____
____
____

Software:
____
____
____

Outputs:
___ Paper ___ CD-ROM ___ Microfiche or film or COM
___ Tape, Format: ______________________
___ Disk, Format: ______________________
___ Electronic Network Accessible
___ Other, Specify: ______________________

Contact Listing Report

This report (Figure 20) lists the point of contact or person who is most knowledgeable about the candidate locator system. Included is the summary of contacts with these experts by project staff.

Figure 20 - Contact Listing Report

SU GIILS Project
mm/dd/yy Contact Listing Page xxx

SU-ID#: ____ Short Name: ______________________
Name:________________________________
Title: ____
Agency: ______________________________________
Address: _____________________________________
City: ________________________
State: __

Zip: _________ FAX: ______________ Phone: ______________
Email: ________________________

Contact Summary: ____

Bill Report

This report (Figure 21) provided for a detailed examination of candidate locators entered in the database.

Figure 21 - Bill Report

GIILS Project
Bill Report - Created for Review of Data Entered
mm/dd/yy Page 999

SU-ID#: _____ SName: ______________________________
SU-Locator?: ___
Comment: ____

Title:

Agency:

Purpose:

Content:

Viewing Data – Table View

If you wish to view the data without invoking a script, you may use the following procedure:

Select **View** from the initial menu once you have accessed the FLD directory. Press "Enter" to see a menu of tables to view. Select **Locator 1**. This will access the data, in tabular form, for the first half of the data entry form. Use the arrow keys to position the cursor at the particular entry you wish to view. Press **F10** (Function Key 10) to display a menu at the top of the screen. Press **I** ("Image"), **P** ("Pickform"), and "**1**" (numeral one), and a view of the data as it was entered in the first half of the data entry form (record by record) will appear. ("Enter" does not need to be pressed for these commands.) This process may be repeated for the second half of the entry form (Locator 3).

Leaving the Application

To leave the application, selecting the leave feature will delete all temporary tables (e.g., answers for queries) and return you to the Main Paradox menu. To exit, select leave again.

APPLICATION BACKUP PROCEDURE

To ensure tight control and quality of data, the application must be loaded to the hard drive (C:\FLD directory) prior to data entry, and backed up on floppy disks after each data entry session is completed. The entire application (C:\FLD directory) should be copied to the next sequential backup disk. The Syracuse study team kept at least two iterations of backups to ensure that data could be restored easily and with little data loss in case problems occurred.

CHAPTER 3
FEDERAL LOCATOR DATABASE STRUCTURE

The FLD contains approximately 120 variables. This chapter provides information about the variables. Since there are size limitations in Paradox, the variables are divided between two tables: LOCATOR1 and LOCATOR3 (associated with files LOCATOR1.DB and LOCATOR3.DB). **Chapter IV: Data Elements in Federal Locator Database** details the relationship between the variables and the questions (data elements). The column "Comments" includes information about variable values, conventions, and other related information. Chapter IV provides a more complete explanation of the variable's meaning.

Field Types

Paradox variables can be alphanumeric, numeric, dates, etc. The codes listed below detail the meaning of the code found in the column "Field Type."

A:	Alphanumeric. Any combination of characters up to a maximum of 255 per field. Length of variable is listed after type in the table below.
N:	Numbers with or without decimal places.
D:	Dates in the form mm/dd/yy or dd.mm.yy. (Occasionally entries may appear to be more precise than information on form, due to required format of date field, e.g., "Fall 1992" would be entered "9/1/92").
*:	Indicates a keyed field. (No key fields exist in the FLD.)
$:	Indicates a currency amount. (FLD contains no variables with currency values.)

Several data entry conventions were used throughout the database. The following shows the values of the variables and their meaning:

Blank field (null data)	-	Not applicable or no data available.
N.D.	-	No Data. The provider of the data has indicated something to this effect.
N/A	-	Not Applicable. The provider of the data has indicated something to this effect.

Locator 1 Table Structure

Field #	Field Name	Field Type	Comments
1	SU-ID#	A5	Unique identifier for each entry
2	SName	A30	Official or invented acronym
3	SU-Locator?	A3	Values = Y (Yes) or N (No)
4	SU-Comment1	A75	Lists type of locator or non-locator and reason why entry is not a locator. Reason is indicated in brackets [ ].
5	FCompDate	D	Date form was entered in database
6	EName	A20	Person entering data into database
7	Titl1	A75	Official name of system
8	Titl2	A75	Official acronym (if exists)
9	PSyst	A75	
10	Isyst	A75	
11	Agen1	A75	Highest level agency administering the system (e.g. , Department of State). All agency names standardized using U.S. Government Handbook, 1991/1992.
12	Agen2	A75	Agency or subagency most directly involved with administering the system.
13	Agen3	A75	Other level agencies
14	Pur1	A75	*Pur1 through Pur6 treated as one text entry
15	Pur2	A75	
16	Pur3	A75	
17	Pur4	A75	
18	Pur5	A75	
19	Pur6	A75	
20	Law1	A75	
21	Start	N	
22	Stop	N	
23	Con1	A76	*Con1-Con4 treated as a single text entry area. Time span of system's information and number of records was included here,when known.

* Descriptive information about the content and purpose of the locators from published directories of databases was taken directly from those directories when available.

24	Con2	A76	
25	Con3	A76	
26	Con4	A76	
27	Sor1	A76	
28	Sor2	A76	
29	Sor3	A76	
30	Sor4	A76	
31	Update1	A3	Several systems contain several different files, hence multiple entries in Update1-Update10 were possible.
32	Update2	A3	
33	Update3	A3	
34	Update4	A3	
35	Update5	A3	
36	Update6	A3	
37	Update7	A3	
38	Update8	A3	
39	Update9	A3	
40	Update10	A15	
41	Output1	A3	
42	Output2	A3	
43	Output3	A3	
44	Output4	A3	
45	Output5	A30	
46	Output6	A3	
47	Output7	A30	
48	Output8	A3	Includes both Internet/Bitnet links and dial-up access via modem.
49	Output9	A3	
50	Output10	A30	
51	Ret1	A70	
52	Ret2	A70	
53	Ret3	A70	
54	Hard1	A70	
55	Hard2	A70	
56	Hard3	A70	
57	Soft1	A70	
58	Soft2	A70	
59	Soft3	A70	

Locator 3 table structure

Field #	Field Name	Field Type	Comments
1	SU-ID#	A5	Matches with Locator 1 Table
2	SName	A30	Matches with Locator 1 Table
3	Doc1	A3	
4	Doc2	A3	
5	Doc3	A3	
6	Doc4	A3	
7	Doc5	A3	
8	Doc6	A3	
9	Doc7	A30	
10	OtAg1	A70	OtAg1-OtAg4: Strictly documentation on system or database
11	OtAg2	A70	
12	OtAg3	A70	
13	OtAg4	A70	
14	PAC1y	A2	
15	PAC1n	A2	
16	PAC2	A5	"N.D." = No data
17	PAC3	A45	
18	PAC4	A5	
19	PAC5	A5	
20	PAC6y	A2	
21	PAC6n	A2	
22	PAC7	A15	
23	PAC8	A40	Info listed in order given on data entry form. See Section III.
24	PAC9y	A2	
25	PAC9n	A2	
26	PAC10	A15	
27	PAC11y	A2	
28	PAC11n	A2	
29	PAC12	D	
30	POC-Name	A40	
31	POC-Title	A45	
32	POC-Agency	A60	
33	POC-Address1	A60	
34	POC-Address2	A60	
35	POC-State	A4	
36	POC-Zip	A10	
37	POC-FAX	A14	

38	POC-Phone	A14	
39	POC-Email	A25	
40	Sample1	A70	
41	Sample2	A70	
42	Sample3	A70	
43	Sample4	A70	This field used for alternate names of the system, if they exist.
44	CU	A3	Cuadra, Directory of Online Databases (1991). Detroit: Gale.
45	KR	A3	King Research list.
46	LE	A3	Lesko, The Federal Data Base Finder, 3rd Ed., (1990).
47	NA	A3	NAPA study.
48	NT	A3	NTIS Directory of US Government Datafiles for Mainframes and Microcomputers.
49	OR	A3	Evinger, William R. Federal Statistical Data Bases: A Comprehensive Catalog of Current Machine-Readable and Online Files (1988). Phoenix AZ: Oryx Press.
50	SB	A3	Sara Kadec's NAPA locators.
51	SA	A3	Sara Kadec: Personal listing of key databases.
52	WI	A3	Williams, Computer-Readable Databases (1991).
53	AG	A25	Agency visit by D.C. Personnel.
54	OM	A3	Responses from form sent out by OMB.
55	OT	A9	"LHF"=Larry Feldman, team researcher in Washington as principal source. "Sup. LHF"=Feldman as supplementary source of info.
56	Page	A5	
57	MSource	A30	Abbreviations used are from Fields 44-54.
58	Contact1	A60	
59	Contact2	A60	
60	Contact3	A60	
61	Contact4	A60	
62	Contact5	A60	
63	Contact6	A60	Used to give SU-ID numbers for deleted/main entries that correspond to this entry.

CHAPTER 4
DATA ELEMENTS IN FEDERAL LOCATOR DATABASE

The Syracuse study team defined variables in the FLD to correspond to data elements in the questionnaire used to gather information about potential locators. This form differs slightly from the OMB Call for Information sent out in Fall, 1991 (see Volume I for additional information regarding the OMB Call for Information). What follows is a sample data entry form with the corresponding data elements (variable names) listed in **Bold** type. For a listing of the database structure including field type definitions and explanatory comments, see **Chapter III: Federal Locator Database Structure**.

FLD Project Data Entry Form: Part 1 of 2

SU-ID#: **SU-ID#** Short Name: **SName**
Is A Locator: **SU-Locator?**
If no, list reason for exclusion: **SU-Comment1**
Date Form Completed: **FCompDate**
Name of Person(s) Completing Form: **EName**

1. List title(s), name(s) and acronym(s) of the locator system.
    Titl1
    Titl2

(a) If locator is part of larger information system identify the larger system.
    PSyst

(b) If locator has an internal system control/cataloging number please identify.
    Isyst

2. List agency(ies) and agency sub-unit(s) responsible for the locator.
    Agen1
    Agen2
    Agen3

3. Identify locator's purpose (Provide paragraph description, identify agency mission(s) supported.)
    Pur1
    Pur2
    Pur3
    Pur4
    Pur5
    Pur6

4. Is there a specific Statute(s) directing the agency to operate the locator system (give complete cite)? **Law1**

5. Identify the year the locator was first produced or expected to be released: **Start**
If no longer operational, year locator closed/terminated: **Stop**

6. Briefly summarize the nature of the information contained within the locator system. Include dates covered by the locator system if different than date locator was created, and geographic focus if any.

Con1
Con2
Con3
Con4

7. List specific, major, sources of data input (collections, databases, other agencies, sub-units, anybody- in or out of government, and including foreign countries, who contributes to the database):

Sor1
Sor2
Sor3
Sor4

8. Indicate frequency of updates (how often is locator system updated). Indicate all that apply:

Update1 Not Updated
Update2 Annual
Update3 Semi- Annual
Update4 Quarterly
Update5 Monthly
Update6 Weekly
Update7 Daily
Update8 On Demand
Update9_ Other, Specify: **Update10**

9. Identify all output format(s). Indicate all that apply:

Output1 Paper **Output2** CD-ROM **Output3** Microfiche or film or COM
Output4 Tape, Format: **Output5**
Output6 Disk, Format: **Output7**
Output8 Electronic Network Accessible
Output9 Other, Specify: **Output10**

10. Is the locator system linked in any way to the agency's records disposition schedule? If yes, how?

Ret1
Ret2
Ret3

11. Identify locator system hardware environment:
Hard1
Hard2
Hard3

12. Identify locator system software environment:
Soft1
Soft2
Soft3

FLD Project Data Entry Form: Part 2 of 2

SU-ID#: **SU-ID#** Short Name: **SName**
13. Is documentation available? (check all that apply):
Doc1 No documentation available **Doc2** Locator manual, codebooks
Doc3 User instructions or guides **Doc4** Locator thesaurus
Doc5 Locator plan proposal
Doc6 Other, Specify: **Doc7**

14. For documentation identified above (in #13), list the titles, internal order number, and medium:
OtAg1
OtAg2
OtAg3
OtAg4

15. Is the locator system publicly accessible? **PAC1y** Yes **PAC1n** No
a) If yes, estimate average number of weekly public users: **PAC2**
b) If yes, describe method of accessing locator by indicating location and number of terminals; number of phone lines; dial access availability (list communication parameters); and Bitnet/Internet availability:

Location: **PAC3**
# of Terminals: **PAC4** # of Phone Lines: **PAC5**
Dial Access available: **PAC6y** Yes **PAC6n** No Phone #: **PAC7**
Communication Parameters: **PAC8** (baud rate(s), data bits, stop bits, parity, duplex, terminal type(s), etc.)
Bitnet/Internet Access: **PAC9y** Yes **PAC9n** No Method of Access: **PAC10**
c) If no, are there plans for public access? **PAC11y** Yes **PAC11n** No
Target Start Date? **PAC12**

16. List person most knowledgeable about the locator (include name, title, address, commercial and FTS phone numbers, e-mail where available):
Name: **POC-Name**
Title: **POC-Title**
Agency: **POC-Agency**
Address: **POC-Address1**
City: **POC-Address2**
State: **POC-State** Zip: **POC-Zip** Phone: **POC-Phone** FAX: **POC-FAX**
Email: **POC-Email**

17. Samples: For each locator, supply:

Title	Type	Format
Sample1		
Sample2		
Sample3		
Sample4		

18. Source from which locator was identified (identify pages):
CU CUadra **KR** King Research **LE** LEsco **NA** NAPA **NT** NTIS
OR ORyx Press **SB** Sara's Box **SA** SAra **WI** WIlliams
OM OMB Bulletin
Page #: **Page** ** If more than one printed source identified the locator system, list alt. source(s) and page number(s): **MSource**
AGency Visit: **AG**
OTher: **OT**

19. Agency Contacts:

Date	Contact	Description of Contact
Contact1		
Contact2		
Contact3		
Contact4		
Contact5		
Contact6		

REFERENCES

Cuadra, Carlos. (1991). Directory of online databases. Santa Monica, CA: Cuadra Associates.

Evinger, William R. (1988). Federal statistical data bases: A Comprehensive catalog of current machine-readable and online files. Phoenix AZ: Oryx Press.

Kadec, Sarah. (1991). The Archives of the future: Archival strategies for the treatment of electronic databases. Washington, DC: National Academy of Public Administration.

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National Archives and Records Administration. Office of the Federal Register. (1991). United State government manual 1991-1992. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Federal Register. National Archives and Records Service.

National Technical Information Service. (1991). Directory of U.S. government datafiles for mainframes & microcomputers. Washington, D.C.: NTIS.

Williams, Martha E. (Ed.). (1991). Computer-readable databases. White Plains: Knowledge Industry Publications.

PARADOX REFERENCES

Bruce, Walter R. (1991). Using paradox 3.5: Special Edition Carmel, IN: Que Corporation.

Paradox relational database version 3.5: Introduction to paradox (1990). Scotts Valley, CA: Borland International.

Paradox relational database version 3.5: Presenting paradox data (1990). Scotts Valley, CA: Borland International.

Paradox relational database version 3.5: user's guide (1990). Scotts Valley, CA: Borland International.

Address information for the Paradox product: Borland International, P.O. Box 660001, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-0001

APPENDICES

A. Directory Listings of Files FLD Diskettes

B. Brief FLD Records of Locator Systems

C. Brief FLD Records of Non-Locator Systems

D. Typologies of Locator and Non-Locator Systems

E. NARA Information Element Analysis

APPENDIX A: DIRECTORY OF FILES ON FLD DISKETTES

The following are a directory listings for the contents of the diskettes in Attachment 1 that contain the FLD Paradox database. Attachment 1 contains two versions of the database, FLD INITIAL and FLD FINAL.

The FLD INITIAL diskettes # 1 and #2 contain the complete FLD. The records in this version of the database contain descriptive information on locator systems and those designated as non-locator systems.

The FLD FINAL diskettes #1 and #2 contain records describing only the identified locator systems.

FLD-INITIAL - DISKETTE #1
Directory of files:

```
DATA1    SC     512    10-01-91 10:21p
ENTRY    SC     900    10-01-91 10:24p
GIILS    DB     10240  12-23-91 12:56a
GIILS    SC     1210   12-23-91 12:56a
GIILS1   LIB    13086  10-28-91 10:26a
GIILS1   SC     1634   10-28-91 10:26a
GIILS2   LIB    21220  12-23-91 12:56a
GIILS2   SC     2090   10-02-91  5:53p
GIILS3   LIB    7379   10-28-91 10:26a
GIILS3   SC     1223   10-02-91  5:53p
GIILS4   SC     2263   10-28-91 10:26a
GIILS5   SC     2024   10-02-91  5:54p
GIILS6   SC     2545   12-23-91 12:56a
GIILS7   SC     1523   10-28-91 10:26a
GIILS8   SC     1509   10-28-91 10:26a
GIILSCP  LIB    13048  12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSCP  SC     209    12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSCPLSC      5234   12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSG   SC     1901   12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSLIB SC     375    12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSP   DB     1235   12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSP   R      1747   12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSP   SC     302    12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSUTL    LIB   22848 12-23-91 12:56a
GIILSUTL    SC    10623 12-23-91 12:56a
GILFORM     CUT   14287 11-20-91 10:06p

KL1         DB    4096   10-28-91 10:27a
KL1         PX    4096   10-28-91 10:27a
LOCATOR1    DB    896000 07-02-92  7:53a
LOCATOR1    F     5106   03-07-92 12:59p
LOCATOR1    F1    11146  01-31-92  2:14a
LOCATOR1    F2    696    01-31-92  2:14a
LOCATOR1    R1    4811   01-31-92  2:14a
LOCATOR1    R2    13171  01-31-92 2:14a
LOCATOR1    R2    13171  01-31-92  2:14a
LOCATOR1    R3    5259   01-31-92  2:14a
LOCATOR1    R4    5871   01-31-92  2:14a
LOCATOR1    R5    4451   06-29-92  8:23a
LOCATOR1    R6    7931   07-09-92 12:58a
LOCATOR1    R7    1967   07-09-92 12:01p
       39 file(s)   1105768 bytes
                     344576 bytes free
```

FLD-INITIAL – DISKETTE #2

Directory of files:

```
LOCATOR3 DB   593920 07-02-92  7:52a
LOCATOR3 F      5190 01-21-92  7:10p
LOCATOR3 F1    10938 01-20-92  4:32p
LOCATOR3 F2     1482 01-29-92 12:23p
LOCATOR3 R1     4171 01-20-92  4:36p
LOCATOR3 R2     7583 01-20-92  4:36p
LOCATOR3 R3     3485 01-20-92  4:37p
LOCATOR3 R4     1467 07-09-92 11:57a
REPORT   SC      742 10-02-91  6:10p
SC1      SC       83 10-02-91  5:32p
SC10     SC       83 10-02-91  5:42p
SC11     SC       83 10-02-91  5:43p
SC12     SC       83 10-28-91 10:18a
SC13     SC       83 10-28-91 10:18a
SC14     SC       83 10-28-91 10:25a
SC15     SC       83 10-28-91 10:25a
SC16     SC       83 12-18-91  3:49p
SC17     SC       83 12-18-91  3:50p
SC18     SC       83 12-18-91  3:51p
SC19     SC       83 12-18-91  3:55p
SC2      SC       83 10-02-91  5:32p
SC20     SC       83 12-23-91 12:56a
SC3      SC       83 10-02-91  5:37p
SC4      SC       83 10-02-91  5:37p
SC5      SC       83 10-02-91  5:38p
SC6      SC       83 10-02-91  5:40p
SC7      SC       83 10-02-91  5:40p
SC8      SC       83 10-02-91  5:40p
SC9      SC       83 10-02-91  5:42p
SCH12    SC     1901 10-02-91  5:53p
       30 file(s)    632539 bytes
                     814592 bytes free
```

FLD-FINAL – DISKETTE #1
Directory of files:

```
DATA1     SC      512   10-01-91  10:21p
ENTRY     SC      900   10-01-91  10:24p
GIILS     DB    10240   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILS     SC     1210   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILS1    LIB   13086   10-28-91  10:26a
GIILS1    SC     1634   10-28-91  10:26a
GIILS2    LIB   21220   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILS2    SC     2090   10-02-91   5:53p
GIILS3    LIB    7379   10-28-91  10:26a
GIILS3    SC     1223   10-02-91   5:53p
GIILS4    SC     2263   10-28-91  10:26a
GIILS5    SC     2024   10-02-91   5:54p
GIILS6    SC     2545   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILS7    SC     1523   10-28-91  10:26a
GIILS8    SC     1509   10-28-91  10:26a
GIILSCP   LIB   13048   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSCP   SC      209   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSCPL  SC     5234   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSG    SC     1901   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSLIB  SC      375   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSP    DB     1235   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSP    R      1747   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSP    SC      302   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSUTL      LIB  22848   12-23-91  12:56a
GIILSUTL      SC   10623   12-23-91  12:56a
GILFORM       CUT  14287   11-20-91  10:06p
KL1           DB    4096   10-28-91  10:27a
KL1           PX    4096   10-28-91  10:27a
LOCATOR1      DB  896000   02-08-92   4:56p
LOCATOR1      F     5106   02-08-92   4:57p
LOCATOR1      F1   11146   02-08-92   4:58p
LOCATOR1      F2     696   02-08-92   4:59p
LOCATOR1      R1    4811   02-08-92   4:59p
LOCATOR1      R2   13171   02-08-92   5:00p
LOCATOR1      R3    5259   02-08-92   5:00p
LOCATOR1      R4    5871   02-08-92   5:01p
LOCATOR1      R6    7931   07-09-92  12:58a
        37 file(s)    1099350 bytes
                       351232 bytes free
```

FLD-FINAL – DISKETTE #2
Directory of files:

```
LOCATOR3 DB   593920 02-08-92  4:56p
LOCATOR3 F      5190 02-08-92  5:01p
LOCATOR3 F1    10938 02-08-92  5:02p
LOCATOR3 F2     1482 02-08-92  5:02p
LOCATOR3 R     37005 02-08-92  5:03p
LOCATOR3 R1     4171 02-08-92  5:04p
LOCATOR3 R2     7583 02-08-92  5:04p
LOCATOR3 R3     3485 02-08-92  5:04p
LOCATOR3 R5     2345 07-03-92  7:54p
REPORT   SC      742 10-02-91  6:10p
SC1      SC       83 10-02-91  5:32p
SC10     SC       83 10-02-91  5:42p
SC11     SC       83 10-02-91  5:43p
SC12     SC       83 10-28-91 10:18a
SC13     SC       83 10-28-91 10:18a
SC14     SC       83 10-28-91 10:25a
SC15     SC       83 10-28-91 10:25a
SC16     SC       83 12-18-91  3:49p
SC17     SC       83 12-18-91  3:50p
SC18     SC       83 12-18-91  3:51p
SC19     SC       83 12-18-91  3:55p
SC2      SC       83 10-02-91  5:32p
SC20     SC       83 12-23-91 12:56a
SC3      SC       83 10-02-91  5:37p
SC4      SC       83 10-02-91  5:37p
SC5      SC       83 10-02-91  5:38p
SC6      SC       83 10-02-91  5:40p
SC7      SC       83 10-02-91  5:40p
SC8      SC       83 10-02-91  5:40p
SC9      SC       83 10-02-91  5:42p
SCH12    SC     1901 10-02-91  5:53p
     31 file(s)   670422 bytes
                  776192 bytes free
```

APPENDIX B: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF LOCATOR SYSTEMS

This appendix includes a printout in brief record format of all agency databases and information systems that the Syracuse study team identified as locator systems. Each record contains eight areas of information comprised of the relevant variables in the Federal Locator Database. The eight areas and the FLD variables are:

SU-ID#
SU-ID#

SHORT NAME
Sname

LOCATOR?
SU-Locator?

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM
Titl1
Titl2

AGENCY NAME
Agen1
Agen2
Agen3

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM
Pur1
Pur2
Pur3
Pur4
Pur5
Pur6

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM
Con1
Con2
Con3
Con4

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM
SU-Comment1

APPENDIX B: FLD RECORDS FOR LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00153 SHORT NAME: CRIS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Current Research Information System
Titl2: CRIS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Agriculture
Agen2: Cooperative State Research Service
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: CRIS is a computer-based information storage and retrieval system
Pur2: established to serve as the USDA project document and reporting system.
Pur3: It is intended to improve communication among agricultural research
Pur4: scientists and provide research managers with up-to-date and coordinated
Pur5: information.
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Contains about 32,000 descriptions of ongoing and recently completed
Con2: research projects in agriculture, forestry, biology, and related life
Con3: sciences. Initial descriptions of projects are supplemented with annual
Con4: progress reports, and deleted two years after project terminates.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00234 SHORT NAME: EBB LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Economic Bulletin Board
Titl2: EBB

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: Economics and Statistics Administration
Agen3: Office of Business Analysis

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Dissemination of US government economic and trade data via electronic
Pur2: means [OMB]. Provides current information on US federal agency releases
Pur3: of economic information. Covers leading economic indicators, national
Pur4: income and product accounts, industrial outlook, construction statistics,
Pur5: consumer and producer prices, trade, retail sales, plant capacity utiliza-
Pur6: tion, etc. Includes full text of selected studies, reports, etc. [Cuadra]

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Press releases and data files related to the US economy and trade
Con2: situation, prepared by a number of Federal agencies [OMB]. Also

includes
Con3: descriptions of data sources and information on federal agencies that
Con4: provide economic data [Cuadra].

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Directory, BBS

SU-ID#: 00220 SHORT NAME: NESDD LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: NOAA Earth System Data Directory
Titl2: NOAADIR, NESDD

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
Agen3: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Env.Info.Mgt.Services

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: To describe NOAA data sets and provide users with the holder of the data.
Pur2: Also to provide, where possible, electronic linkages from the directory
Pur3: record to the data system described.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Descriptions of NOAA data.
Con2:
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00353 SHORT NAME: GEOLIN LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Marine Geological Digital Inventory
Titl2: GEOLIN

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Geophysical Data Center
Agen3: NOAA, NESDIS

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: GEOLIN is a computerized inventory of all marine geology data archived by,
Pur2: and available through the National Geophysical Data Center, regardless

of
Pur3: data format. GEOLIN includes inventory for over 950 reports/data sets,
Pur4: covering more than 140,000 seafloor samples. Types of data include sample
Pur5: descriptions, grain size, geochemistry, mineralogy, petrology, micropaleon
Pur6: tology, engineering properties, sediment acoustics, seafloor photos...

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: GEOLIN is searchable on any parameter/combination parameters. Includes
Con2: collecting institution, ship, cruise, sample identifier, date, lattitude/
Con3: longitude, water depth in corrected meters, type of sampling device, and
Con4: types of data available through NGDC.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00108 SHORT NAME: ISE BBS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Information Systems Engineering Bulletin Board Systems
Titl2: ISE BBS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Institute of Standards and Technology
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The ISE BBS provides access to information on NIST National Computer
Pur2: Systems Laboratory and ISE program activities. Users can leave messages
Pur3: for each other and questions for the system operator 24 hours a day, 7 day
Pur4: a week.
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Summaries of standards reports, publications lists, and a listing of other
Con2: bulletin board systems.
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-BBS, Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00261 SHORT NAME: NISTCSBB LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:

Titl1: NIST Computer Security Bulletin Board System
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Institute of Standards and Technology
Agen3: NIST Computer System Laboratory, Computer Security Division

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The Computer Security Bulletin Board System is intended to encourage
Pur2: sharing of information that will help users and managers better protect
Pur3: their data and systems.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Awareness and reference materials, bibliographies of security relevant
Con2: publications, lists of security-related seminars and conferences, software
Con3: reviews and NIST publications.
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Bibliographic Inventory, BBS

SU-ID#: 00229 SHORT NAME: NBSPPID LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: NBS/NIST Publications and Program Information Database
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Institute of Standards and Technology
Agen3: Office of Information Services; Research Information Services

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: To provide information to the public about NBS/NIST programs, publications
Pur2: scientists, and engineers.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Information about NBS/NIST publications, program contacts and terminated
Con2: programs.
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:

APPENDIX B: FLD RECORDS FOR LOCATOR SYSTEMS

Multifunction-Bibliographic Inventory, Project Reports, Directory

SU-ID#: 00386 SHORT NAME: AESOP LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Automated Electronic System for Ocean Pollution
Titl2: AESOP

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Agen3: NESDIS, Nat. Oceanographic Data Center, Ocean Pollution Data and Info. Ne

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Windows program--Designed to make databases available on PC simultaneously
Pur2:
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: NMPIS [#00110]
Con2: Guide to Marine Pollution Related Data (Subset of NMPIS)
Con3: Handbook of Federal System and Services for Marine Pollution Data Info.
Con4: Pollution-related literature databases.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Project Reports, Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00109 SHORT NAME: NEDRES LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: National Environmental Data and Referral Service
Titl2: NEDRES

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Agen3: National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: NEDRES is a NOAA service that provides access to a broad range of environ.
Pur2: information through the NEDRES online computer directory. NEDRES is a
Pur3: network of Federal, state, academic and private organizations cooperating
Pur4: to improve access to environmental data. It describes and points the user

Pur5: to various holders of environmental data sets. Covers the sun, atmosphere
Pur6: oceans, and solid earth.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: The NEDRES database is a computer catalog of environmental data and it
Con2: identifies the existance, location, characteristics and availability of
Con3: environmental data. It contains only descriptions, not actual data and
Con4: refers the user to the holder of the data. Includes various types of data

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00106 SHORT NAME: OSCAR LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Online Satellite Catalogue and Retrieval System
Titl2: OSCAR

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Agen3: National Environmental and Satellite Data Service (NESDIS)

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: OSCAR is a computerized locator system for digital data transmitted by a
Pur2: polar orbit satellite and archived by NOAA. Formerly called the Spinner
Pur3: program. System contains over 103,000 records.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Data can be retrieved by time period, type of satellite, a particular sens
Con2: in a satellite, type of coverage and geographical area.
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00248 SHORT NAME: NIS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: NOAA Information Service
Titl2: NIS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce

Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Agen3: Office of Legislation, Education, Outreach, and Intergovernmental Affairs

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The NOAA Information Services' purpose is to provide quick, accurate, and
Pur2: responsive information regarding NOAA's products and services.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: The Product Information Catalog is a source listing of products generated
Con2: the various components of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Con3: Administration (NOAA). Focus is on North America. References include
Con4: archived, as well as on line data bases.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Bibliographic Inventory, Databases Inventory

SU-ID#: 00110 SHORT NAME: NMPIS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: National Marine Pollution Information System
Titl2: NMPIS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; NESDIS
Agen3: Ocean Pollution Data and Information Network (OPDIN)

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The National Marine Pollution Information System is a database containing
Pur2: descriptions of marine pollution programs and projects conducted or funded
Pur3: by agencies of the Federal government.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: NMPIS records can be selected and sorted using combinations of information
Con2: categories; results can be presented in the form of directories, catalogs,
Con3: tables, and funding analyses [Lesko]. Typically contains project name and
Con4: description; performing, funding, and managing orgs; etc. [Williams].

APPENDIX B: FLD RECORDS FOR LOCATOR SYSTEMS

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00212 SHORT NAME: FEDRIP LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Federal Research In Progress Database
Titl2: FEDRIP

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Technical Information Service
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The FEDRIP Database provides access to over 100,000 information summaries
Pur2: about ongoing Federally funded research projects in the fields of physical
Pur3: sciences, engineering, and life sciences. Most projects have an abstract
Pur4: or summary that describes the basis of the research, it objectives, and
Pur5: sometimes intermediate findings. FEDRIP continues the Smithsonian Scienti
Pur6: fic Information Exchange (SSIE) Database. Health and medicine emphasized.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Information is organized in ten subfiles according to the US government
Con2: agencies that contribute. The areas of health and medicine are most promi
Con3: net. Other files cover agriculture, energy, space, small business, etc.
Con4: RIP [#DD178] is a subset of this database.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00215 SHORT NAME: NTISBD LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Bibliographic Database
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Technical Information Service
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The Database contains some 1.5M summaries from US and foreign government-

Pur2: sponsored R&D results, business information and engineering solutions.
Pur3: Approximately 70,000 new items are added each year. Areas covered include
Pur4: research and business reports, software, applied engineering studies,
Pur5: directories and handbooks, conference presentations and proceedings, tech-
Pur6: nical manuals, and new technologies and inventions from federal labs.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Covers completed research studies from 1964 to the present, with about
Con2: one third of the research information cited coming from foreign sources[OM
Con3: Data elements include title, author,abstract, sponsoring organizations,
Con4: corporate source, NTIS accession number, etc. [Williams]

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00216 SHORT NAME: DMDD LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Defense Medical Data Dictionary
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Defense
Agen2: Defense Medical Systems Support Center
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: To manage information and technology as a resource which relates to the
Pur2: provisioning or support of health care services within the Department of
Pur3: Defense environment.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: DoD glossary of health care information; data elements by systems (manual
Con2: and automated); system documentation; medical abbreviations; list of proje
Con3: managers by project w/phone number; applicable medical information standar
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Directory, Dataprocessing Inventory

SU-ID#: 00114 SHORT NAME: DODDRC LOCATOR? Y

APPENDIX B: FLD RECORDS FOR LOCATOR SYSTEMS

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: DOD Directory Reference Centers
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Defense
Agen2: Defense Technical Information Center
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The Defense Technical Information Center maintains DOD Directory
Pur2: Reference Centers, supplying a broad referral to federal laboratories and
Pur3: their areas of expertise. The service is available to all legitimate
Pur4: requesters; the requester need not be a "registered user" [Lesko].
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1:
Con2:
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Directory

SU-ID#: 00265 SHORT NAME: DERIC LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Directory of ERIC Information Service Providers
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Education
Agen2: Educational Resources Information Center
Agen3: Office of Educational Research and Improvement

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The Directory of ERIC Information Service Providers provides users with a
Pur2: listing of agencies which provice ERIC resources; i.e., searching the
Pur3: database, microfiche, RIE, CIJE, from around the world.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Each entry contains agency name, address, phone #, contact person, resourc
Con2: available, services provided, and audience served.
Con3:
Con4:

APPENDIX B: FLD RECORDS FOR LOCATOR SYSTEMS

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Directory

SU-ID#: 00339 SHORT NAME: ESTDB LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Energy, Science and Technology Database
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Energy
Agen2: Information Analysis and Management Division
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Announce scientific and technical information being made available to the
Pur2: public.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Source, technology, and policies relating to energy or nuclear science.
Con2:
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00197 SHORT NAME: NSIC LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: NISC Data Base
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Energy
Agen2: Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Agen3: Nuclear Operations Analysis Center

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Contains references and abstracts of research reports and other materials
Pur2: published worldwide dealing with nuclear power reactor operations and
Pur3: safety. Includes Licensee Event Reports (LERs), plant operating assess-
Pur4: ments and risk assessments. Formerly produced by the Nuclear Safety
Pur5: Information Center (NSIC), which has been replaced by the Nuclear

Pur6: Operations Analysis Center (NOAC).

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Coverage dates from 1963 to present, and is worldwide in scope. Contains
Con2: 200,000 records with information on author's name, affiliation, and title;
Con3: publication date and publisher; type of document; price; availability; and
Con4: and abstract.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00340 SHORT NAME: NSA LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Nuclear Science Abstracts
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Energy
Agen2: Science and Technology Division
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Provide information on Atomic Energy Commission research.
Pur2:
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Nuclear science and technology from DoE and foreign governments. [?]
Con2:
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00121 SHORT NAME: DIDS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Document Information Directory System
Titl2: DIDS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

201

Agen3: Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: DIDS contains a listing of all materials produced by the National Institut
Pur2: for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). DIDS contains more than 8,679
Pur3: materials. Printouts are provided free of charge [Lesko]. DIDS is a
Pur4: "ponter" system. It not only 'feeds' NIOSHTIC [#00385] and keeps a record
Pur5: of the NIOSHTIC accession number, but also informs DIDS users where they
Pur6: can obtain a complete copy of the document [HHS Memorandum].

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: The system includes technical assistance reports, contract and grants
Con2: reports, health-hazard evaluations, current intelligence bulletins, criter
Con3: documents, and testimonies by NIOSH officials [Lesko]. Contains over
Con4: 30 megabytes of data, much of it available from other sources [HHS Memo.].

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00341 SHORT NAME: DENTAL LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: DENTALPROJ
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institute of Dental Research
Agen3: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: DENTALPROJ contains summaries of ongoing Dental Research projects active
Pur2: during the current fiscal year. Its purpose is to expedite the transfer
Pur3: of information about ongoing Dental Research projects, and it allows the
Pur4: scientific community to access information on the actual research in
Pur5: progress before results are published and otherwise available.
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Grants, Contracts, Intramural Research Administrative Data, Abstracts, and
Con2: MeSH Indexing Terms.
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00335 SHORT NAME: NIDR LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: NIDR ONLINE
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institute of Dental Research
Agen3: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: NIDR ONLINE provides access to the latest news about NIDR Research &
Pur2: Development activites, conference schedules, Librarian directories, NIDR
Pur3: directories, information on RFA's. NIDR developed ONLINE to help dental
Pur4: libraries speed up their access to Institute information.
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Information pertaining to current activities of the Dental Institute [OMB]
Con2: Covers dentistry and dental research supported by US government agencies.
Con3: Typical data elements include project ID #, principal investigator, title,
Con4: institution, abstract, and cost. 1300 records; current FY [Williams].

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Project Reports, Directory

SU-ID#: 00154 SHORT NAME: CRISP LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Computer Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects
Titl2: CRISP

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institutes of Health
Agen3: Division of Research Grants

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Contains over 58,000 references to biomedical research projects currently
Pur2: progress and supported by the U.S. Public Health Service. Covers extra-
Pur3: mural programs, including grants, awards, research contracts, and coopera-
Pur4: tive agreements, as well as intramural programs conducted primarily by non
Pur5: federal institutions and funded by the NIH and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse,

an
Pur6: Mental Health Administration.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: CRISP contains references to biomedical research projects supported by the
Con2: U.S. Public Health Service. Includes project identification and address o
Con3: performing organization, principal investigators, agencies offering fundin
Con4: info on applying for grants, and abstracts. Earliest data from F.Y. 1985.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Project Report

SU-ID#: 00345 SHORT NAME: NIHGL LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: NIH Grant Line
Titl2: or DRGLINE

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institutes of Health
Agen3: Division of Research Grants

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The purpose of NIH Grant Line (known to NIH users with DCRT registered
Pur2: initials as DRGLINE) is to make program and policy information about PHS
Pur3: biomedical research programs rapidly available to the biomedical research
Pur4: community.
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Most of the information available on this electronic bulletin board is
Con2: derived from the weekly publication, NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts.
Con3: The information available consists of Indexes to the NIH Guide, full text
Con4: statements of RFAs, numbered Program Announcements, notices of RFPs, etc.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Project Reports, BBS

SU-ID#: 00327 SHORT NAME: DIRLINE LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Directory of Information Resources Online

Titl2: DIRLINE

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Library of Medicine
Agen3: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: DIRLINE is the National Library of Medicine's national health information
Pur2: referral database. It contains descriptions of organizations willing to
Pur3: provide information and respond to inquiries in their subject areas,
Pur4: research resources available to the scientific community, and publications
Pur5: databases, software programs and electronic bulletin boards concerned with
Pur6: health and biomedicine.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: DIRLINE foucses on all aspects of health, disease and the biomedical
Con2: sciences and includes information sources useful to health care providers,
Con3: patients, health and consumer advocates, students and researchers [OMB].
Con4: Contains approx. 16,000 records from a variety of DBs [Williams].

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Bibliographic Inventory, Directory, etc.

SU-ID#: 00333 SHORT NAME: OMHRC LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: OMH Resource Center Database
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: Public Health Service
Agen3: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health, Office of Minority Health

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: OMH Resource Center is operated under contract with the Office of Minority
Pur2: Health to provide health-related info. to health professionals and con-
Pur3: sumers who write or call via toll-free lines. The mission of OMH is to co
Pur4: ordinate PHS efforts to improve the health status of Blacks, Hispanics,
Pur5: American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders in the US.
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: OMH Resource Center maintains a computerized database of minority health-
Con2: related publications, organizations, and programs, concentrating on

health
Con3: priority areas and health risk factors. It also provides OMH publications
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00337 SHORT NAME: EDID LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Electronic Dissemination of Information and Data (Office of Research and
Titl2: Statistics). EDID(ORS)

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: Social Security Administration
Agen3: Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Policy and External Affairs

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: To provide statistical data in electronic format several months before thi
Pur2: information is published. This system supports the "service" aspect of th
Pur3: Agency's mission.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: 1. A master index which describes the data currently available in electro
Con2: ic format. 2. Abstracts of Social Security Bulletin articles. 3. Fast
Con3: Facts and Figures About Social Security, 1991. 4. Selected Tables from th
Con4: Social Security Bulletin and the Annual Statistical Supplement.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Datasets Inventory, Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00129 SHORT NAME: IAS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Inventory of Automated Systems
Titl2: IAS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Agen2: Office of Information Policies and Systems
Agen3: Systems Engineering Group, Project Management Staff

APPENDIX B: FLD RECORDS FOR LOCATOR SYSTEMS

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: This system is dedicated to providing information about all of the Dept's
Pur2: ADP systems: this includes both Functional and Utility systems, mainframe
Pur3: systems located at other facilities and in house, and minicomputer and
Pur4: microcomputer systems which provide service to the Department as a whole
Pur5: whether administrative functions or programmatic services to the field.
Pur6: A one stop repository of basic info on HUD computer systems.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Geographical elements are Computer Interface and Acquistion, Contacts,
Con2: Historical Events, Input and Output Information, Key Words, Purpose, Spons
Con3: Status Code, System Code, System Interface Information, System Name, and
Con4: Utilization. Database maintained is IAS Database.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Dataprocessing Inventory

SU-ID#: 00187 SHORT NAME: HUDUO LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: HUD User Online
Titl2: HUD UO

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Agen2: Office of Policy Development and Research
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Contains citations and abstracts of reports generated by HUD's Office of
Pur2: Policy Development and Research as well as materials published by other US
Pur3: government agencies and commercial publishers. Database is in english and
Pur4: covers 1967 to present with over 5000 records.
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Housing, urban planning, building technology, economic development, energy
Con2: conservation, and other topics related to housing and urban development.
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00282 SHORT NAME: NCJRSDDB LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: National Criminal Justice Reference Service Data Base
Titl2: NCJRS DDB

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Justice
Agen2: National Institute of Justice
Agen3: National Criminal Justice Reference Service

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: To provide access to the latest findings in criminal justice research to
Pur2: criminal justice policymakers, professionals, academicians, and
researcher
Pur3: from around the world. Also provides access to information on criminal
Pur4: justice policies, programs, statistics, standards, training, and related
Pur5: information.
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: The data base contains research reports, Congressional hearings,
citations
Con2: from journals, books, audiovisuals, computer software, etc. Information
Con3: includes bibliographic citations as well as a description of each item
and
Con4: information on how to obtain it.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00228 SHORT NAME: NKDJIS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Network of Knowledge: Directory of Criminal Justice Information Sources
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Justice
Agen2: National Institute of Justice
Agen3: National Criminal Justice Reference Service

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: To foster the exchange of information and to open channels of
communicatio
Pur2: among those who have an interest in the field of criminal justice. This
Pur3: reference tool helps all concerned with law enforcement and the criminal
Pur4: justice system keep abreast of the available resources and services of
man
Pur5: agencies.
Pur6:

APPENDIX B: FLD RECORDS FOR LOCATOR SYSTEMS

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Organizations which provide Criminal Justice services and publications whi
Con2: meet the following criteria: service area is national or regional in scope
Con3: provision of criminal justice-related information is a major function;
Con4: services include one or more areas.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Directory

SU-ID#: 00209 SHORT NAME: VARD LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: VA Rehabilitation Database
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of Veterans Affairs
Agen2: Office of Technology Transfer
Agen3: Prosthetics Research & Development Center

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Provides access to rehabilitation research and technology information
Pur2: through the following six files: VA Rehabilitation R & D Progress Reports
Pur3: On-line; Journal of Rehabilitation R & D On-line; Publications of Interest
Pur4: Calendar of Events; How to Order Publications; Technology Transfer Special
Pur5: Interest Group; Rehabilitation Devices.
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Contains information from 1983 to present. Contains 1000 records. Includ
Con2: research summaries, article abstracts, names of events (with dates, locati
Con3: and contact person), names and addresses of members. Information varies
Con4: according to file.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Bibliographic Inventory, Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00320 SHORT NAME: MCIS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Map and Chart Information System
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:

Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: Geological Survey
Agen3: Earth Science Information Office

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Stores, retrieves, and displays information about domestic maps and charts
Pur2: Is a subset of the Earth Science Data Directory (ESDD).
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Title, scale, geographic coordinates, distributor, producer, geographic
Con2: area, inset information, contour intervals, microfilm storage information
Con3: [LHF].
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00130 SHORT NAME: ESDD LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Earth Science Data Directory
Titl2: ESDD

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: Geological Survey
Agen3: Information Systems Division, Branch of Data Management

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: ESDD offers online access to a USGS mainframe computer repository of info.
Pur2: about earth-science and natural-resource data bases. The referenced data
Pur3: bases are both automated and non-automated, and they belong to many
Pur4: different entities. ESDD participants include governmental agencies,
Pur5: academic institutions, and those from the private sector. MCIS (SU ID#
Pur6: 00320) and GNIS (SU ID#00323) are part of this system.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: ESDD includes over 2400 references to earth-science and natural resource
Con2: data. Dates covered include current as well as historic references.
Con3: terminal w/modem can access ESDD with no on-line access charge. Menus, cro
Con4: referencing, and powerful search features aid user.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Databases Inventory

SU-ID#: 00134 SHORT NAME: CITATN LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: US Geological Survey Bibliographic References
Titl2: CITATN

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: Geological Survey
Agen3: Office of Energy and Marine Geology

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: CITATN contains bibliographic references for publications authored by a
Pur2: member of the US Geological Survey or paid for by USGS money. It permits
Pur3: statistical information for various reports on output and status.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Bibliographic searches by author or title is available. CITATN contains
Con2: +5800 records.
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00381 SHORT NAME: MRNIDX LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Marine Data Index
Titl2: MRNIDX

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: Geological Survey
Agen3: Office of Marine Geology

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The primary purposes of MRNIDX are to index marine geophysical data
Pur2: collected or processed by the USGS Woods Hole office, and to supply users
Pur3: with information regarding the location, content, and format of the data.
Pur4: The info. may then be used to locate the data to be processed, plotted, or
Pur5: passed on to other agencies. The database was designed and created for
Pur6: input to the Geologic Retrieval and Synopsis Program (GRASP).

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: A wide variety of marine geophysical data is indexed in MRNIDX. It
Con2: references the location and content of data stored on magnetic media, and
Con3: was designed to assist in the indexing of time-series and spatially depen-
Con4: dent marine geophysical data.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00244 SHORT NAME: SWRI LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Service Wide Research Inventory
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: National Park Service
Agen3: Wildlife and Vegetation Division

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Inventory of ongoing or just-completed research in National Parks by both
Pur2: outsiders and park staff.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Project title, staff and funding per "National Park" (any geographically
Con2: distinct unit of the National Park Service--eg., National Seashores).
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00211 SHORT NAME: WFW LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Wildlife & Fish Worldwide
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Contains references to published wildlife and fisheries literature issued
Pur2: by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and other domestic and international
Pur3: sources. Covers mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish, including
Pur4: specific habitat types, hunting, economics, behavior, management techni-
Pur5: ques, diseases, parasites, culture and propagation, limnology and ocean-
Pur6: ography, genetics, natural history.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Covers period from 1971 to present, with 200,000 records. Typically
Con2: includes title; foreign title; author; subjects; taxonomic names; geograph
Con3: identifiers; publication year; source.
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00307 SHORT NAME: CHID LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Combined Health Information Database
Titl2: CHID

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Departments of Veterans Affairs and Health and Human Services
Agen2: Public Health Service, Health Care Financing Admin., CDC
Agen3: (CHID is governed by a Board of Director made up of directors of subfiles

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: To provide a combined source of health information resources for the
Pur2: management and administration of federal health information centers and
Pur3: clearinghouses, as well as for use by the general public. By combining
Pur4: resources, the operation of this database is efficient, cost-effective,
Pur5: and available at low-cost to users [OMB]. Gives references and abstracts
Pur6: of published material and descriptions of educational materials [Cuadra]

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Biomedical health information of interest to health professionals, health
Con2: educators, and the general public. Information is both abstracted and
Con3: indexed. Material is primarily "fugitive", non-indexed information that i
Con4: not available in any other resource; duplication of other sources avoided.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Bibliographic Inventory, Directory

SU-ID#: 00346 SHORT NAME: INFOTERRA LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: INFOTERRA Database
Titl2: INFOTERRA International Directory of Sources

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Environmental Protection Agency
Agen2: Office of Information Resources Management
Agen3: Information Management and Services Division

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: INFOTERRA is an international environmental referral network coordinated b
Pur2: the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)...There are presently 140
Pur3: nations which participate in the INFOTERRA network, each with a National
Pur4: Focal Point (NFP), under the direction of the INFOTERRA Programme Activity
Pur5: Centre located in Nairobi, Kenya. The US NFP is the EPA. Each NFP inden-
Pur6: tifies and registers quality sources of environmental information.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: The INFOTERRA Database contains over 6,500 sources of environmental info.
Con2: worldwide. These sources include governmental bodies, research organizatio
Con3: and academic institutions. Each entry contains contact information, field
Con4: of environmental expertise, and a description of services.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Directory

SU-ID#: 00213 SHORT NAME: ISI LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Information Systems Inventory
Titl2: ISI

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Environmental Protection Agency
Agen2: Office of Information Resources Management
Agen3: Information Management and Systems Division PM-211D

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The ISI serves to: 1) Increase user's awareness of existing Agency info.
Pur2: systems. 2) Reduce duplicative information system development and data
Pur3: collection. 3) Improve EPA's oversight of information system

development.
Pur4: 4) Provide EPA the ability to respond effectively to inquiries about EPA
Pur5: data systems.
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: The ISI contains details on approximately 500 of EPA's current information
Con2: systems, as well as some models, and is the definitive source of summary
Con3: information about EPA systems. The systems contained in the ISI include
Con4: major and minor systems that are active currently. [#00237: TRIS is incl.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Databases Inventory/Dataprocessing Inventory

SU-ID#: 00158 SHORT NAME: GPOMC LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: GPO Monthly Catalog
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Government Printing Office
Agen2:
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Contains about 305,000 citations to the publications of U.S. government
Pur2: agencies, including the U.S. Congress. Covers Senate and House hearings o
Pur3: bills and laws, as well as agency-sponsored studies, fact sheets, maps,
Pur4: handbooks, subject bibliographies, and conference proceedings [Cuadra].
Pur5: It's purpose is to prepare a list of all US government publications, iden-
Pur6: tify them for sale, and tell where they can be purchased [LHF].

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Contains abut 350,000 citations to publications of US government agencies,
Con2: including the US Congress. Covers Senate and House hearings on bills and
Con3: laws, as well as agency-sponsored studies, fact sheets, maps, handbooks, e
Con4: Grows at rate of 25,000 citations per year [LHF].

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00159 SHORT NAME: GPOPRF LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: GPO Publications Reference File
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Government Printing Office
Agen2: Superintendent of Documents
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Contains citations to about 21,000 public documents published by the
Pur2: executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the U.S. federal govern-
Pur3: ment and currently sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Also covers
Pur4: forthcoming and recently out-of-print publications. Publications from
Pur5: independent agencies and government corporations are also included. Major
Pur6: subject emphases correspond to the executive branch cabinet-level depts.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Includes records from 1971 to the present, covering the U.S. Records
Con2: include availability, price, and GPO stock number. Covers publications of
Con3: the executive, legislative, and judicial braches of the U.S. government as
Con4: well as independent agencies and government corporations.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00246 SHORT NAME: CDDIS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Crystal Dynamics Data Information System
Titl2: CDDIS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2:
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Advance scientific understanding of earth dynamics, tectonophysics, and
Pur2: earthquake mechanisms.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: "... Includes SLR, LLR (Lunar Laser Ranging), VLBI and combined analyzed
Con2: results."

Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00168 SHORT NAME: COSMIC LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Computer Software Management and Information Center Database
Titl2: COSMIC Database

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: Computer Software Management and Information Center
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Describes publically available computer programs of interest to the
Pur2: aerospace industry and other high technology sectors, many of which can be
Pur3: incorporated into existing commercial or industrial operations with little
Pur4: or no modifications.
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Computer programs in various fields, including computer-aided design (CAD)
Con2: electronic circuit design, aerodynamics, system development and programmin
Con3: aids, computer graphics, image processing and remote sensing, structural
Con4: analysis, and thermal analysis.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Dataprocessing Inventory

SU-ID#: 00143 SHORT NAME: AIM LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: AIM
Titl2:

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: National Space Science Data Center
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The NSSDC's information system identifies about 4,000 distinct data sets

Pur2: that the NSSCD archives on various media (see below). These data sets com
Pur3: from about 1,000 distinct sensors which have flown on a few hundred space-
Pur4: craft. Most data are from NASA missions, although a few data sets come
Pur5: other sources. The NSSDC holds no classified data. Landsat data are
Pur6: specifically excluded.

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: NSSDC data holdings span the range of scientific disciplines in which NASA
Con2: is involved, including astrophysics, lunar and planetary science, solar
Con3: physics, space plasma physics, and Earth science. The earliest data come
Con4: the dawn of the space age in the late 1950s.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00245 SHORT NAME: NCDS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: NASA's Climate Data System
Titl2: NCDS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: National Space Science Data Center
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Allows researchers to interactively locate, access, manipulate, and displa
Pur2: climate-related data from NASA and other correlative research missions.
Pur3: It provides comprehensive information about available data and offers
Pur4: flexible access to a number of valuable climate data sets from both satel-
Pur5: lite and conventional sources. The NCDS consists of two major subsystems:
Pur6: Data Access and CDF Data Applications. [LHF and NCDS brochure]

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Access to about 46 distinct data sets, covering such areas as earth
Con2: radiation, solar ultraviolet spectra, clouds and radiation, global
Con3: climatologies, oceanographic data sets, and atmospheric constituents.
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00242 SHORT NAME: NODIS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: NSSDC Online Data and Information Services
Titl2: NODIS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: National Space Science Data Center
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: This is a platform for researchers to log-in and obtain access to data-
Pur2: bases. Logs in users for NASA Master Directory, Standards and
Technology
Pur3: Information System, and other databases.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Information on databases. (NASA Master Directory has information on
Con2: holdings.) Astrophysics, astronomy, etc.
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Databases Inventory

SU-ID#: 00330 SHORT NAME: MDNASA LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Master Directory
Titl2: MD

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: National Space Science Data Center
Agen3: Goddard Space Flight Center

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The NASA Master Directory is a free online data information service
provid
Pur2: ing a brief overview of info. about NASA and important non-NASA space
and
Pur3: earth science data, and online info. systems. In many cases the
directory
Pur4: offer automatic network connections to online info. systems where more
Pur5: detailed info. about data of interest may be obtained.
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: The user may search for data through a variety of methods such as
measured

Con2: parameter, science discipline, location or spatial coverage, overall time
Con3: period, data source, sensor, investigator, campaign or project, etc.
Con4: Includes title, abstract, key references, contacts, archive info., etc.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Multifunction-Directory, Datasets Inventory

SU-ID#: 00264 SHORT NAME: BRSDB LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Bibliographic Retrieval System Database
Titl2: BRS Database

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Agen2: Office of the Secretary
Agen3: Public Document Room

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: The purpose of the BRS Database is to maintain a machine-readable record o
Pur2: NRC publicly-available documents in order to facilitate public access to
Pur3: them.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: The BRS Database contains bibliographic data, indentification codes and
Con2: subject descriptions for almost all publicly available NRC documents for t
Con3: period October 1978 to the present, plus selected documents from 1967-1978
Con4: The geographic focus is the US.

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Bibliographic Inventory

SU-ID#: 00338 SHORT NAME: FILS LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Federal Information Locator System
Titl2: FILS

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Office of Management and Budget
Agen2: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:

Pur1: A guide for identifying sources of information within the Federal
Pur2: government [OMB]. FILS serves as an authoritative register of all collec-
Pur3: tions of information sponsored by Federal agencies. One of the purposes o
Pur4: FILS is to assist the public, as well as individual Federal agencies, in
Pur5: locating existing government sources of information [Lesko].
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: An indexed summary of data on collections of information from the public
Con2: for which individual Federal agencies have sought and received prior
Con3: approval from OMB as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act.
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Locator

SU-ID#: 00332 SHORT NAME: ASIP LOCATOR? Y

NAME OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Titl1: Asset Specific Inventory Program
Titl2: ASIP

AGENCY NAME:
Agen1: Resoution Trust Corporation
Agen2: National Database
Agen3:

PURPOSE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Pur1: Provide information to the public on real estate and non- real estate
Pur2: assets available for sale from RTC.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

CONTENT OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Con1: Property information: Size, price, location.
Con2: Location and auctioneer or contact person for sale events.
Con3:
Con4:

TYPE OF INVENTORY/LOCATOR SYSTEM:
Directory

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

This appendix includes a printout in brief record format for all agency databases and information systems that the Syracuse study team did not consider inventory/locator systems. Each record contains eight areas of information comprised of the relevant variables in the Federal Locator Database.

SU-ID#
SU-ID#

SHORT NAME
Sname

LOCATOR?
SU-Locator?

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM
Titl1
Titl2

AGENCY NAME
Agen1
Agen2
Agen3

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM
Pur1
Pur2
Pur3
Pur4
Pur5
Pur6

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM
Con1
Con2
Con3
Con4

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR SU-Comment1

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00361 SHORT NAME: AIDCRIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System

AGENCY NAME:
Agency for International Development

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Insufficient information]

SU-ID#: 00362 SHORT NAME: PVOPS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Private Voluntary Organization Project System

AGENCY NAME:
Agency for International Development

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Insufficient information]

SU-ID#: 00350 SHORT NAME: ORIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Officially Retired Information System
ORIS

AGENCY NAME:
Central Intelligence Agency

Office of Information Technology

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provide documentation under Freedom of Information Act and Executive Orders.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Declassified CIA documentation. For example, Intelligence Memos and Open Source Documentation with files.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other

SU-ID#: 00147 SHORT NAME: LEGIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Legislative Information System
LEGIS

AGENCY NAME:

Congress
Office of Legislative Information

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
LEGIS provides up-to-date information about all House and Senate Bills and resolutions introduced in Congress since 1975. It is best to call LEGIS to request a search. Staff will search the database and provide information over the phone. Printouts cost 20 cents per page and cannot be mailed without a return envelope with sufficient postage.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
LEGIS provides citations on legislation since 1975, including date of introduction, sponsor and cosponsors, committee and subcommittee of referral, and summaries of purpose and content. Legislative status includes info. about hearings, committee markups, amendments added, floor action and vote tallies

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other

SU-ID#: 00100 SHORT NAME: AGRICOLA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
AGRICultural Online Access Data Base
AGRICOLA

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
AGRICOLA is a bibliographic data base consisting of records for literature citations.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
AGRICOLA is a bibliographic data base consisting of records for literature citations of journal articles, monographs, theses, patents, software, audiovisual materials and technical reports relating to all aspects of agriculture. AGRICOLA has many access points; many searching approaches.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00102 SHORT NAME: FILDS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Foreign Importer Listings Data Base
FILDS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The system includes names, addresses and telex numbers of firms currently dealing in food and agricultural products in specific countries and of companies which have requested US products during the past three years.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Listings are available for: 1) all foreign countries for a single product, or 2) all importers of all agricultural products in a single country.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00103 SHORT NAME: HAY LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Hay Locator Bulletin Board

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides computerized listing of hay and straw for buyers and sellers across the nation that is searchable by hay type, location, sellers, and buyers. Service is free and operates on dial-up computer which provides

access to system information and to some of the programs available in the Indiana FACTS network.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Extension newsletters, news stories from Purdue's Agricultural Communication Service and other sources are put on the system daily in preassigned groups which users can search. Subject areas include agricultural, agribusiness and home management.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bulletin Board

SU-ID#: 00272 SHORT NAME: MRDCF LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Machine Readable Datasets on Composition of Foods

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
A text file with the information presented in a tabular format with numeric values [LHF].

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00367 SHORT NAME: PIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Public Information System (SOS)

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not located and verified]

SU-ID#: 00204 SHORT NAME: RRDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Research Results Data Base
RRDB

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Extension Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains more than 3000 one-page descriptions of Agricultural Research Service discoveries that are ready for release to state extension specialists. Interpretive summaries and technical abstacts are provided. Formerly called NARS Research Results Data Base.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers 1984 to present, with 3,000 records. 100 items are added monthly.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not located & verified]

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00273 SHORT NAME: FHADB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Farmer's Home Administration Database

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Farmer's Home Administration

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Insufficient Information]

SU-ID#: 00375 SHORT NAME: DILS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Document of Issuance and Library System

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Food Safety and Inspection Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00203 SHORT NAME: RIM LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Recreation Information Management System
RIM

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides descriptions of approximately 8000 recreational facilities in the US National Forest System.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers preceeding fiscal year. Contains 8,000 records, including site or facility name; location; state; county; geographical coordinates; general description; types of recreational facilities available; facility conditions and services available; distance to nearest post office; ranger D.O. phone#

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00186 SHORT NAME: FSINFO LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Forest Service Information Network-Forestry Online
FS-INFO

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Information Systems Staff

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides references to all Forest Service produced or authored publications and other materials relevant to Forest Service programs.
Database is in english and contains 70,000 records.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Forestry and resource management in the United States, including forestry-related aspects of entomology, pathology, botany, soil science, hydrology, meteorology, and statistics and measurement; forest products, economics, marketing; landscape architecture and recreation, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic Inventory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00283 SHORT NAME: NNDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Nutrient Databank
NNDB

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Human Nutrition Information Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Repository of nutrtional compositional data used by several databases and publications.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Composition of foods: Calories, carbohydrates, ash, fatty acids, trace minerals, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:

Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00185 SHORT NAME: FNIC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Food And Nutrition Center Catalog
FNIC Catalog

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Library
Food and Nutrition Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains full bibliographic descriptions of the holdings of the Food and Nutrition Information Center. Covers books, journal articles, audiovisual materials, and other published materials dealing with food and nutrition. Database is in english and contains 49,000 records with 3000 records added per year. "This is a service produced on demand by FNC from AGRICOLA for food and nutrition topics"[LHF].

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Human nutrition; food service management, nutrition education; foods.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00208 SHORT NAME: USDA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
USDA ONLINE

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Special Programs Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides the complete text of news releases and reports issued by the USDA

and cooperating agencies which cover farm programs, agricultural exports, agricultural and food research, agricultural trade, animal health, food and nutrition, and related topics. Divided into several sections, including USDA News Releases, Regional and State News Releases, Crop Reporting Board Reports, Outlook and Situation Summaries, Agricultural Facts, etc.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers the current month, including such topics as commodity grading, food inspections, forest service developments, food stamp and school lunch programs, soil and water conservation, farm loan programs, and others.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text

SU-ID#: 00254 SHORT NAME: DILS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Departmental Information Locator System
DILS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Office of Information Resources Management

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To provide management information about the following resources: Directives, Forms, ADP Equipment, Information Systems, Common-Use Software, and Reports. The intent of the system is to provide the information needed to help manage these resources/functions and to facilitate resource sharing.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The system identifies current directives, forms, etc. by number and title; contains issue date, responsible office abstract and other data elements. Some archival/history data is also maintained.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00279 SHORT NAME: CIDS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Computerized Information Delivery Service
CID Service

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Office of Public Affairs
Office of Information Resources Management

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To distribute current information to the public quickly in a efficient form [OMB]. Contains the complete text of reports and releases issued by the Dept. of Agriculture and cooperating agencies covering information on crop products, farm programs, agricultural exports, agricultural and food research, and related topics. Contains multiple files [Williams].

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Crop and livestock statistical and economic information; plant, animal, and human nutrition information; international and similar data [OMB]. Besides government reports, CIDS contains a daily summary of agricultural news from major news sources, and other ag. info. Primarily current info. on the US.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00377 SHORT NAME: LPSS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
List of Published Soil Surveys

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not machine-readable]

SU-ID#: 00236 SHORT NAME: ARIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Administrative Records Information System
ARIS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To allow Census Bureau as well as other government agencies and research organizations to access relevant, current information about administrative records systems that have statistical applications. In addition, the ARIS is a valuable resource agencies can use to locate administrative sources useful to evaluate, supplement, or replace existing data collections.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Currently, the ARIS identifies and contains information for federal agencies only; it is in the process of being expanded to include state and local agencies.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00151 SHORT NAME: CENDATA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
CENDATA

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains text and data from Census Bureau reports, press releases, and new product announcements. Economic and demographic reports cover agriculture, business, construction and housing, foreign trade, government, manufacturing, and selected data from Current Population Reports and the 1980 census. Regular press releases cover the balance of trade, durable goods manufactures, and housing starts and building permits.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
CENDATA primarily covers the U.S., with some international coverage. It includes information from 1980 to the present, with some forecasts through 2050. Includes full text and selected data from Census Bureau reports, including Current Population Reports and County Business Patterns.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text

SU-ID#: 00231 SHORT NAME: ISIDC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Inventory of Sources of Information in the Department of Commerce
[=Automated Sources of Information in the Department of Commerce]

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Task Force on Sources of Information

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Aids the private sector and other consumers of departmental information and data to pinpoint how and where to get what is needed quickly [OMB].
To find out and make available what different units of the Department of Commerce do, and to track down who has information on various subjects. [LHF]

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Microcomputer inventory describing manual and automated databases and Washington-headquartered information centers for most departmental operating units [OMB]. Information organized by agency, w/ various info products listed under each agency or sub-unit of the agency [LHF].

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Inventory/Locator [Not active]

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00235 SHORT NAME: BEAUG LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
A User's Guide to BEA Information

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Bureau of Economic Analysis

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
BEA provides basic information on such key issues as economic growth, inflation, regional development, and the nation's role in the world economy. This guide, which lists the most recent and most frequently-requested BEA products and services, helps users locate that information.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The guide contains program descriptions and entries for specific products and services, organized in five categories: General, National Economics, Regional Economics, International Economics, and Tools for Measuring, Analyzing, and Forecasting. Available online since 1989.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00233 SHORT NAME: NTDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Trade Data Bank
NTDB

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Office of Business Analysis

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
As specified in the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, the NTDB provides inexpensive, one-stop access to trade data collected by 15 Federal agencies.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

Trade statistics and export-promotion information.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text

SU-ID#: 00111 SHORT NAME: NSRDS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Standard Reference Data System
NSRDS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NSRDS contains databases of evaluated physical and chemical properties of substances. The system supports the agency responsibilty to promote numerical data in the physical sciences. The evaluations are carried out through a national network of 22 NSRDS Centers and special projects conducted by universities, govenment labs, and industry.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Bibliographic and numeric physical, chemical, and property data from three fields: Energy and Environmental data, Industrial Process data, and Materials Properties data.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source [Not machine-readable]

SU-ID#: 00256 SHORT NAME: OSINET LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
OSINET Test & Registration (T & R) Service

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology
(To be transferred to OSINET Corp. headquarters)

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The T & R Service data may be used for procurement and other purposes. It provides an up-to-date reference for announced OSI products in order to help users select interoperable OSI products. Only implementations that have met the OSINET testing criteria are listed. Entries do not contain confidential information. T & R entries may be accessed online by OSINET members and potential customers at no charge.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The successful results of interoperability tests, in the form of declarations of interoperation, are registered with the OSINET T & R Service.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [Private]

SU-ID#: 00262 SHORT NAME: NIU BBS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
North American ISDN Users' Forum (NIU Forum) Bulletin Board System
NIU BBS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Computer Systems Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The NIU BBS is designed to support the efficient functioning of the NIU and to facilitate the exchange of timely, accurate and useful information about Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) among users, vendor, service providers, standards communities, and other interested parties.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Minutes form NIU Forum meetings, announcements of meeting dates and agendas, user applications, analyses and profiles.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bulletin Board

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00112 SHORT NAME: OPDIN LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Ocean Pollution Data and Information Network
OPDIN

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
OPDIN facilitates access to the marine pollution data and information generated by 11 participating Federal departments and agencies. OPDIN provides direct and referral access to marine pollution related inventories catalogs, bibliographies, and databases. Network services include data management expertise, referrals, interagency coordination and communication and technology transfer efforts.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To provide a national perspective to marine pollution issues, OPDIN's Central Office maintains a directory of systems and services, lists of scientists and managers, a catalog of projects and programs, and access to data and information bases.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [Not a database]

SU-ID#: 00347 SHORT NAME: SGNET LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Sea Grant Network Information System
SGNET

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Oceanic & Atmospheric Research, National Sea Grant College Program

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NOAA's Office of Sea Grant (OSG) conducts environmental research and supports 29 Sea Grant programs across the nation. OSG provides grants to 29 coastal and Great Lakes states for research and education in ocean sciences and advisory services.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Since the early 1980's, the OSG has provided an on-line computer data base system called SGNET: The Sea Grant Network's management information system.

These data base tables contained funding levels awarded to Sea Grant programs and tables of the publications that resulted from the research.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00383 SHORT NAME: PSMC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Published Search Master Catalog

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To provide information in a cost-effective way by publishing searches the NTIS has already run. Covers a wide variety of topics, including energy, computers and communications, aerospace, engineering, etc. Provides access to state-of-the art R&D activity; allows user to benefit from research results achieved by others in a field; and allows access to valuable worldwide scientific and technical information.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The catalog lists more than 3,000 Published Searches available for sale. Coverage is worldwide. Each search provides a summary for each research result cited, w/ name and organization; title listing; and a thorough subject index.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other

SU-ID#: 00205 SHORT NAME: SSIE LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Smithsonian Science Information Exchange
SSIE

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains descriptions of research projects initiated or completed during the period 1978-1982. Encompasses all fields of basic and applied research in the physical, social, engineering, and life sciences. This is a closed file which has been superseded by Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP).

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers 1978 to Feb. 1982, and contains 439,265 records. This is a closed file. Contains project information including abstract; title; contract #; funding greater, less than, and actual; fiscal year; investigator name; performing organization and ZIP code; start and termination dates; descriptors.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Replaced by another system]

SU-ID#: 00184 SHORT NAME: FLTD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Federal Laboratory Technology Database

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
Center for the Utilization of Federal Technology

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains the descriptions of federal laboratory resources available to technology-oriented professionals, including facilities and equipment for sharing, expertise, and special services, technology fact sheets covering expertise and technologies selected as having better than average potential and US government-owned inventions available for licensing by US business. Database covers 1981 to present and contains 19,104 records.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Federal laboratory resources; new federal technologies, including developments in new materials, equipment, processes, software, instrumentation, agriculture, electronics, energy, engineering, medicine, and transportation; US government-owned inventions.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Technology [Prototype]

SU-ID#: 00150 SHORT NAME: CBD PLUS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
CBD PLUS
[Commerce Business Daily (CBD)=CBD PLUS]

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Office of Administrative Operations
(Distributed by DRI/McGraw-Hill)

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains full text of the Commerce Business Daily, covering business news; contract awards; U.S. government procurements for services, supplies, equipment, and material; research and development sources sought; special notices, including some international information, e.g., foreign government standards; and surplus property sales. Includes requests for proposals and quotations, invitations for bids, and solicitations.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains full text of the Commerce Business Daily, covering business news and U.S. government procurements and requests for proposals. Includes daily contract award press releases from the U.S. Dept. of Defense. It covers the U.S. from 1983 to the present.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text

SU-ID#: 00257 SHORT NAME: SIL LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Speech Information Locator

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Office of Public Affairs
Office of the Secretary, Speechwriting Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Prepare speeches and talking points for Secretary of Commerce and senior Departmental officials.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Background for speeches from various bureaus/agencies; quotes from the White House.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00232 SHORT NAME: DCDI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
US Department of Commerce's Database Inventory

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Office of the Secretary, Information Resources Management
Office of Systems and Telecommunications

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To enable the identification and location of existing department-wide major automated databases.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides a comprehensive collection of electronically-stored interrelated data, allowing data manipulation and retrieval. Based upon the information collected in the 1990 NARA survey of major electronic databases.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Inventory/Locator [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00104 SHORT NAME: CASSIS/CD-ROM LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Classification and Search Support Information System Compact Disc-Read Only Memory; CASSIS/CD-ROM

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
Patent and Trademark Office

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
CASSIS/CD-ROM contains current classification information for all US Patents, other bibliographic patent data items and the Manual of Classification. All data items are searchable. This database adds to data already machine-readable.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
3 separate files are contained within the system. 1-Patent Data File containing current classification information for all US patent docs from 1790 to present. 2-Manual of Classification File containing titles of all classes/subclasses of the US Patent Classification System. 3-Assignee Codes

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00105 SHORT NAME: CIMS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Commercial Information Management System
CIMS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Commerce
US and Foreign Commerical Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
CIMS is a decentralized data base that matches subscribing US firms with foreign companies and governments interested in purchasing US goods and services. Each district office/foreign office collects their own area specific data. Searches and printouts are available on a cost recovery basis.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
68 District Offices in the US maintain data on the size, products and export capabilities of companies in their locality. 44 Overseas posts collect data about foreign company agents and distributers, and foreign interests in importing US goods or services. Information transmit via telecommunications.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory

SU-ID#: 00360 SHORT NAME: BZASS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Security Division Automated Security System
BZASS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Information Systems Agency
Center for Agency Services

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal

SU-ID#: 00359 SHORT NAME: PSS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Personnel Security System
PSS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Information Systems Agency
Center for Agency Services

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal

SU-ID#: 00358 SHORT NAME: DISAIRD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Defense Information Systems Agency Information Resources Directory
DISA IRD

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Information Systems Agency
Information Resources Management Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00171 SHORT NAME: IR&D LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

DTIC Independent Research and Development Data Base
IR&D

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Technical Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains descriptions of research projects in industry which may have future applications to Department of Defense contracts. Access is generally restricted to U.S. government agencies and their contractors or grantees.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains industrial research with DoD applications. Entries include author; author affiliation and address; title; number of pages; report date; abstract; report number; language; document type. Descriptors are added to each record.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00173 SHORT NAME: PEDSD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
DTIC Program Element Descriptive Summaries Database

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Technical Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains summary descriptions of proposed program- or project-level research, development, test, and engineering (RDT&E) efforts by the Department of Defense and other U.S. government agencies.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers research, development, testing, and engineering projects of interest to the defense research community, with related project management information. Typical records include author; author affiliation and address title; number of pages; report date; abstract; report number; language;type.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:

Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00175 SHORT NAME: TRAC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
DTIC Technical Awareness Circular
TRAC

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Technical Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
No longer available

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Unknown

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00176 SHORT NAME: TRD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
DTIC Technical Report Database
TR

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Technical Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains references to classified and unclassified technical reports generated by US government-sponsored research. Database is in English, covers the timespan 1953 to present, and contains 1,400,000 records.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Scientific and technical fields of interest to the defense research community, with related research management information.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00174 SHORT NAME: WUIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
DTIC Research and Technology Work Unit Information System
R & T WUIS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Technical Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers ongoing Department of Defense research and technology efforts at the work unit level. Access is usually limited to U.S. government agencies and their contractors and grantees, but answers as to the availability of technical reports are provided to the general public based on searches of the database.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers ongoing scientific and technical research of interest to the defense research community. Covers period from 1967 to present.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00172 SHORT NAME: MATRIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
DTIC Manpower and Training Research Information Systems
MATRIS

AGENCY NAME:

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

Department of Defense
Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains information on research and studies sponsored by the DOD on manpower, personnel, training, and safety. Covers manpower management, personnel measurement, human factors engineering, training and education, simulation and training devices, organizational development, human performance measurement, recruitment, selection, classification, assignment personnel management and administration, etc.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers 1975 to present, with approx. 9000 records. Data elements include purpose, approach, progress, payoffs, products, dates, researchers, performing organizations.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00293 SHORT NAME: DODRDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Directory of DoD-Sponsored R&D Databases

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Technical Information Center
Scientific and Technical Information Network

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00281 SHORT NAME: DTICRDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Defense Technical Information Center Referral Data Bank Directory

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Technical Information Center
Scientific and Technical Information Network

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To assist the Defense research and development community in identifying useful sources of specialized scientific and technical information.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains specialized scientific and technical information sources operated or supported by DoD or other Federal agencies.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00292 SHORT NAME: DTICSTNDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
DTIC Scientific and Technical Numeric Database Directory

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Technical Information Center
Scientific and Technical Information Network

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access; Prototype]

SU-ID#: 00291 SHORT NAME: HTGI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
How to Get It: A Guide to Defense-Related Information Resources

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Defense Technical Information Center
Scientific and Technical Information Network

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not machine-readable]

SU-ID#: 00260 SHORT NAME: STILAS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Scientific and Technical Information Library Automation System
STILAS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense

Department of the Air Force
Phillips Laboratory Technical Library

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Used to administer all aspects of the Technical Library's operations, including materials circulation, cataloging, acquisitions, reference, management statistics, and inventory control.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
STILAS currently indexes 300,000 bibiographic records describing government (chiefly Air Force and NASA) technical reports, and scientific books and journals.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00365 SHORT NAME: LOCCORE LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Bottom Sample/Location Index
LOCCORE

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
Naval Oceanographic Office

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not located and verified]

SU-ID#: 00251 SHORT NAME: CILS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Corps Information Locator System
CILS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
United States Army Corps of Engineers
Directorate of Information Management

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To control the issuance of publications, forms and reports that HQUSACE is proponent of and to provide Indexes. The system allows keyword searches of publications and data retrieval of reports, forms and publications. It also has the capability of building custom reports.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers publications dating from 26 March 1952 to present.
Covers forms dating from August 1950 to present.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00252 SHORT NAME: PAILS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Publications Automated Information Locator System Data base
PAILS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Defense
United States Army Publications and Printing Command

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The PAILS data base was designed to support the US Army Publications and Printing Command's (USAPPC) mission as the Army's central publishing management organization. The command conducts a coordinated program for controlling the development, production, procurement, and world-wide

distribution of published information throughout the Army. PAILS is an historical data base of forms and publications used by the Army.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
PAILS builds and maintains a record of each individual publication and/or form used by the Army world-wide. This includes: Department publications and forms produced; DOD publications used by the Army; DIA publications used by the Army; Other agencies: FBI, DOL, DOT, FIPS PUBS, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00115 SHORT NAME: IRRIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Interagency Rehabilitation Research Information System

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Education

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Recent and ongoing research involving rehabilitation are included with information on principal investigators, performing organization, funding agency and amounts, a detailed abstract, etc.
Produced by Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research, USDE.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Information accessable through BRS Information Technologies.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00116 SHORT NAME: NCBEBA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education Bibliographic Abstracts

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Education

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The system contains citations to print and unpublished materials pertaining to all aspects of minority language education.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The database's holdings are divided into three categories: 1-Curricular documents, 2-Non-curricular material, 3-Abstracts of journal articles.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Clearinghouse

SU-ID#: 00180 SHORT NAME: ERIC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
ERIC

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Education
Educational Resources Information Center
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains citations and abstracts of education-related literature, including descriptions of exemplary programs, research and development reports, and related documentary information that can be used in developing more effective educational programs. Database is in english, covers 1966 to present, and contains over 665,800 records with 30,000 added per year.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
All aspects of educational research and resources, including child development, classroom techniques, computer education, counseling and testing, educational administration, higher education, reading science, solical studies, and vocational and adult education.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

Bibliographic-A & I/Citations

SU-ID#: 00326 SHORT NAME: EPUB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Electronic Publication System
EPUB

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00192 SHORT NAME: EIA/EPUB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Energy Information Center Electronic Publication System
EIA/EPUB

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
National Energy Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains selected statistics covering the energy industries. Includes

Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR), Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), PSM State Stock Table, Weekly Coal Production Report, US Electric Power Statistics, Natural Gas Monthly Report, QRC Metric Table, QCR Short Tons Table, Weekly Coal Work Table, QRC Metric Work Table, QRC Short Tons Work Table.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This is a time series database covering current statistics in the energy industries. Covers energy resources, including petroleum, natural gas, coal, and electricity. (See specific file names under "Purpose".) Historical data are also available.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00217 SHORT NAME: DRD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Data Resources Directory
DRD

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Office of Statistical Standards

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The DRD is an integrated metadata base containing information on DOE's energy information collections (forms), EIA's data systems, and EIA's models.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Descriptive information on DOE's energy information collections (1977 to present), EIA's dat systems (1985 to present), and EIA's models (1985 to present).

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00199 SHORT NAME: POWER LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
POWER

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Energy Library

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides full bibliographic descriptions of monographs, proceedings, and other materials related to the energy field. Covers all forms of energy including fossil, nuclear, solar, geothermal, and electrical; conservation of energy; environmental aspects of energy production and use.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers 1950 to present. Typically includes article title; author; page numbers; publication date; ISBN; subject headings; notes. Contains 35,000 records. Most materials published since the 1960s; some older material from the former Federal Power Commission Library.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00314 SHORT NAME: GRASP LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Graphic Analysis Shell Pressure Loads
GRASP

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Energy, Science and Technology Software Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00313 SHORT NAME: RIM360 LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
RIM 360-BASE

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Information Resources Management Directorate

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text

SU-ID#: 00117 SHORT NAME: APT LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Airport
APT

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Transportation Technology Group

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Airport is an airport locator program developed to provide DOE quick access to emergency response information in responding to incidents that may involve radioactive materials.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The database lists approx. 800 commercial and military airports in the continental United States, including a description of the major runways at each airport, geographic coordinates, instrument approach capabilites and length, width, surface, and weight-bearing capacity of runways.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [Not public access]

SU-ID#: 00325 SHORT NAME: CFAD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Controlled Fusion Atomic Data Center Bibliographic Data Base

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Office of Fusion Energy
Division of Applied Plasma Physics

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00380 SHORT NAME: ESTSC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Energy, Science and Technology Software Center Database
ESTSC

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Office of Program Management

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00177 SHORT NAME: EIRI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Energy Information Resources Inventory
EIRI

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Office of Scientific and Technical Information

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
No Longer Available

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00218 SHORT NAME: NDD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Numeric Database Directory
NDB

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy
Office of Scientific and Technical Information
Energy Data Information Systems Branch, Oak Ridge, TN

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NDB locator database's purpose is to provide a directory of numeric and factual databases currently available in the field of scientific and technical information. Both Federal and private-sector databases are included.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Numeric databases described have entry datas from 6/1/88 through 4/4/91. Descriptions include titles of databases, database's producer, keywords indicating contents of databases, and abstracts describing databases. NDB contains 603 entries.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00354 SHORT NAME: CTDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Coal Technology Data Base
CTDB

AGENCY NAME:

Department of Energy
Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Combine coal data from several external databases into one, with common retrieval. Optimise retrieval techniques fo onsite-generated data. Add graphics/statistics to coal applications. Provide internal data/ communications control.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00161 SHORT NAME: NESC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Energy Software Center
NESC

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Energy (?)
Argonne National Laboratory
National Energy Software Center (NESC)

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains over 1900 descriptions of U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission scientific and technical computer programs currently available from the National Energy Software Center (NESC). Also provides descriptions of Nuclear Energy Agency Data Bank (NEADB) software distributed by the NESC. Includes abstract number; software identification and KWIC entry; name and affiliation of author or contributor, etc.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains over 1900 descriptions of scientific and technical computer programs currently available from the NESC. Coverage is international, with NESC software dating from 1960, and NEADB software dating from 1964.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [No public access; Replaced by another system]

SU-ID#: 00298 SHORT NAME: ASHED LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
AIDS School Health Education Database
ASHED

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00297 SHORT NAME: HPED LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Health Promotion and Education Database
HPED

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00342 SHORT NAME: NAIDSC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National AIDS Clearinghouse

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control
National AIDS Information and Education Program

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To make timely, accurate, relevant, and effective HIV infection and AIDS education/prevention information accessible and available to health and other professionals, organizations, and the general public.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
AIDS service organizations; AIDS and AIDS-related educational materials (brochures, posters, videotapes, etc.); AIDS clinical trial and drug info.; information on sources of funding for AIDS education and prevention projects.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Clearinghouse

SU-ID#: 00319 SHORT NAME: S&HMED LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

Smoking & Health

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control
Office on Smoking and Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [Not active]

SU-ID#: 00119 SHORT NAME: CHI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Clearinghouse on Health Indexes
CHI

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Clearinghouse on Health Indexes
Office of Analysis and Epidemiology

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The Clearinghouse's database contains bibliographic citations and abstracts of literature about health indexes. Health indexes refer to the overall health of an individual or group, and concerns measures of health, not disease. Coverage is 1977 to present.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The system includes both published and unpublished materials in a variety of languages; book reviews; information about forthcoming conferences, meetings and seminars; and a bulletin-board file with information pertaining to the development of health indexes (forthcoming books, libraries, etc.)

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Clearinghouse [Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00124 SHORT NAME: NCFPI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Clearinghouse for Family Planning Information

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Family Life Information Exchange

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The Clearinghouse maintains a collection of family planning materials and serial publications. Stored text, citations and abstracts are geared primarily toward public and professional education.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Examples of topics covered include: human sexuality, reproductive health, population concerns, abortion and family planning for the mentally or physically impaired. The database has 10,000 records.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Clearinghouse

SU-ID#: 00201 SHORT NAME: SHARE LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Project SHARE Database

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Family Support Administration
Administration for Children and Families; Project SHARE

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains references and abstracts of documents acquired by the Project SHARE national clearinghouse relevant to the planning, management, and delivery of human services. Emphasizes family support issues.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This bibliographic database contains 15,000 records dealing with the planning, management, and delivery of human services.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Clearinghouse

SU-ID#: 00334 SHORT NAME: PDQ LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Physician Data Query
PDQ

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Cancer Institute
National Institutes of Health; International Cancer Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NIC is mandated under the National Cancer Act to "collect, analyze, and disseminate all data useful in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer..." Additionally, one of the goals of the National Cancer Institute is to decrease cancer mortality by 50% by the year 2000. Accomplishing these goals requires ready access to state-of-the-art info... PDQ was developed to disseminate this info. as quickly and broadly as possible...

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
PDQ contains info. concerning state-of-the-art cancer treatment for all major tumor types written in two styles, one for health care professionals and one for the lay public...In addition, PDQ contains info. on prevention, early detection, supportive care, therapy protocols, physicians & orgs, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source, Directory

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00300 SHORT NAME: NCICPE LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NCI Cancer Patient Education subfile

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Cancer Institute
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00123 SHORT NAME: NCADI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol & Drug Information

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Bibliographic citations and abstracts are stored for scientific, technical, and programmatic documents in physiology, biochemistry, medicine, public health, psychology, animal research, treatment and therapies, mental health, legislation, education, and statistics. The focus is primarily on the training of personnel and the prevention, treatment and research aspects of the drug and its effects.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

The data base contains information, collected from worldwide sources, about alcohol and alcoholism. +60,000 entries in Database.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Clearinghouse

SU-ID#: 00125 SHORT NAME: NCCANI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The Clearinghouse's database contains information about child maltreatment, including: abstracts of literature published since 1965, descriptions of programs in the US that serve child abuse and neglect victims, descriptions of ongoing research in the field, information about available audiovisual items, and child abuse and neglect laws.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Spanish-language materials are also cited. Database contains over 15,000 records.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Clearinghouse

SU-ID#: 00299 SHORT NAME: EYCHID LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The Eye Health (EY) subfile

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services

National Eye Institute
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00294 SHORT NAME: CVCHID LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Cholesterol, High Blood Pressure and Smoking Education (CV) subfile

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
Public Health Service, National Insitutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00295 SHORT NAME: LUCHID LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Asthma Education (LU) subfile

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
Public Health Service, National Insitutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00296 SHORT NAME: BLCHID LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Blood Resources (BL) subfile

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00384 SHORT NAME: RTECS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
RTECS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Div. of Standards Dev. and Tech. Transfer, Tech. Info. Branch (PHS, CDC)

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00385 SHORT NAME: NIOSHTIC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The Occupational Safety and Health Information System
NIOSHTIC

AGENCY NAME:

Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Tech. Info. Branch, Info. Acquistion and Data Systems Sec. (PHS, CDC)

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00306 SHORT NAME: AMSCHID LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (AMS) subfile

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00303 SHORT NAME: NDDIC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse
NDDIC

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00302 SHORT NAME: NDIC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse
NDIC

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00304 SHORT NAME: NKUDIC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Kidney and Urologic Diseases Information Clearinghouse
NKUDIC

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00305 SHORT NAME: ADCHID LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Alzheimer's Disease subfile

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute on Aging
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of a larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00301 SHORT NAME: NDCD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Deafness and Other Communications Disorders Clearinghouse
NIFCD Clearinghouse

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders
Public Health Service, National Insitutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:

[Part of larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00343 SHORT NAME: CATLINE LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Catalog Online
CATLINE

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Library of Medicine
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
CATLINE is the computerized catalog database of the National Library of Medicine. It provides to the medical community access to the Library's collection of books [OMB]. It gives medical libraries in the network immediate access to authoritative cataloging information, thus reducing the need for these libraries to do original cataloging. It is also useful for ordering books and journals, reference, and interlibrary loans [Lesko].

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
CATLINE contains the cataloging records for some 700,000 books in the National Library of Medicine, from the 15th century to the present [OMB]. Catline contains about 200,000 references to books and serials cataloged at the NLM since 1965. Records are MARC-compatible format [Lesko].

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00122 SHORT NAME: MEDLARS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System
MEDLARS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National Library of Medicine
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
MEDLARS is an online network of more than 20 bibliographic databases covering in excess of 11,500,000 documents published worldwide since 1965. DIRLINE (SU ID #00327) is a part of MEDLARS.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
References may be retrieved by searching one or a combination of the 14,000 designated Medical Subject Headings used by NLM in indexing and cataloging materials. Online search service is available directly from the National Library of Medicine, Regional Medical Libraries, or via National Network.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog/Citation

SU-ID#: 00344 SHORT NAME: MEDLINE LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
MEDLINE

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
National library of Medicine
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
MEDLINE is the main computerized bibliographic file of the National Library of Medicine. It provides to the medical community comprehensive access to the journal literature of the health sciences.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
MEDLINE contains some 7 million records--references and abstracts--from some 3,500 health science journals published from 1966 to the present. Coverage is worldwide, in 40 languages.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00369 SHORT NAME: SIREN LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Scientific Information Retrieval and Exchange Network
SIREN

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Food and Drug Administration

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00336 SHORT NAME: SSAHLF LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
SSA Historical Locator Files

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Social Security Administration
OFAM, OPLM, DPUM, Historian

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides locator information on SSA-related subjects, personnel, and photographs important to the history of the Social Security Administration. Data are contained in three files: Subject Matter, Personnel, and Photo. Backup is a separate card file for each of the above.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
It covers the period from the early 1930s to date. It deals with program, management, and organizational data, and with individuals in leadership positions. It contains Social Security Number information on those

individuals and other personal information.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Inventory/Locator [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00206 SHORT NAME: SSA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Social Security Administration
SSA

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Health and Human Services
Social Security Administration
Office of Information

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides information on the benefits programs available through Social Security, including coverage build-up and eligibility for retirement, disability, and Medicare benefits. This is a full-text database.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers Social Security eligibility and coverage.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text

SU-ID#: 00321 SHORT NAME: FOIFBI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Field Office Indices

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00160 SHORT NAME: JURIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
JUstice Retrieval and Inquiry System
JURIS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Justice
Justice Management Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains a family of files (called libraries) providing full text of U.S. federal court decisions, statutes, regulations, treaties, and other primary and secondary legal materials. Areas covered include administrative law, Supreme Court decisions, Department of Justice briefs, federal regulations, Freedom of Information Act, laws regarding Native Americans, legislative histories of federal laws, treaties, statutory law, and tax law.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers U.S. federal law. Span of coverage varies, with some information dating from 1776. Contains a family of files providing full text of U.S. federal court decisions, statutes, regulations, treaties, and other primary and secondary legal materials.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00239 SHORT NAME: FCJRDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Federal Criminal Justice Research Data Base
FCJR DB

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
National Criminal Justice Reference Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To provide access to criminal justice research for policymakers, professionals, academicians, and researchers from around the world. The data base currently contains descriptions of in-progress or recently-completed Federal criminal justice research.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Descriptions of in-progress or recently completed Federal criminal justice research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and other Federal agencies. Entries include a description of the research, sponsoring organization, project dates, and citations of resulting reports and other products

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00322 SHORT NAME: ICTS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Interpol Case Tracking System
ICTS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Justice
United States National Central Bureau

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00219 SHORT NAME: ICARS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Immigration Visa Control and Reporting System
ICARS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of State

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
An application local to CA which assists the Visa Office in allocating numerically controlled immigrant Visas to Posts and Immigration Service by preference class and foreign state chargeability.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Used in consulates outside US to collect fees (Cashier System).

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00227 SHORT NAME: TAGS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
TAGSITERMS System
TAGS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of State

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The purpose of TAGS is to systematically and consistently identify and organize data, both electronically and manually, for easy storage and retrieval. Tags/Terms is basically an indexing system for the Department's data, document, and literature holdings.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
A means of identifying documents by subject content for purpose of retrieving documents from Automated Document System or for setting up manual files.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00270 SHORT NAME: IRBI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Information Resources Baseline Inventory
IRBI

AGENCY NAME:
Department of State
Bureau of Administration
Foreign Affairs Information Management Center (FAIM), Records Management

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provide a central information base of major information resources for the Department of State [LHF]. This inventory is intended to provide a good beginning foundation for various activities in the Department and at post to conduct analyses, research, find sources and services, and make improvements to information management where needed [Lannon].

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covering both the Department and posts overseas, this database contains information on approximately 280 different State Department resources, including name,class, type, mode, subject, status, scope, security classification, authority, purpose, inputs and outputs, etc [Lannon].

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00240 SHORT NAME: ACCS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Advisory Circular Checklisting System

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Office of Management Systems

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Advisory Circulars are the official agency publications which provide the public with non-regulatory guidance, and advice to the Aviation Public.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
ID #, Title, Office of Primary Responsibility.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic Inventory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00241 SHORT NAME: DMIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Directives Management Information System
DMIS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Office of Management Systems

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Directives are the official means of issuing internal policies, procedures, and guidance. The directives span all agency programs. DMIS was developed to replace a simple [unchanging or checklist]? system.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
ID #, subject classification sequence, revisions and changes, Title, Office of Primary Responsibility, and distribution.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00238 SHORT NAME: FAAIRR LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Catalog of FAA Headquarters Internal Recurring Reports

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Office of Management Systems; Paperwork Management Branch

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This catalog is an inventory of the FAA internal recurring reports. It is used to keep agency personnel informed as to what reports they are required to prepare, at what frequency, and to whom they are to be submitted.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The catalog lists the reports identification symbol (RIS); title; medium by which the information is submitted; office of primary interest (OPI); directive authorizing the collection of information; preparers; receivers; if available, the staff hours needed to prepare and process the information.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00255 SHORT NAME: CARS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Compliance Automated Reporting System
C.A.R.S.

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Enforcement/Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance (OVSC) - NEF-30

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains OVSC historical records (database) for test reports and investigations.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
All compliance test reports and investigatory files from 1968 to present.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Test Reports

SU-ID#: 00258 SHORT NAME: EDIMS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Electronic Document Image Management System for OVSC
EDIMS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Enforcement; Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Optical scanning of all compliance test reports, investigatory files, information requests, and motor vehicle import information (MVII) system files.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Scanned images of compliance test reports, investigatory files, information requests, and Motor Vehicle Import Information (MVII) system information.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Test Reports

SU-ID#: 00250 SHORT NAME: EEIMS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Enforcement Electronic Image Management System

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Office of Defects Investigation

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Electronic imaging of vehicle owner reports; manufacturer technical bulletins; recall campaigns; and compliance test reports. Supports enforcement's mission to investigate potential motor vehicle defects and non-compliance to federal safety standards.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains Vehicle owner reports received 1989 to present; manufacturer service bulletins/recall campaigns; and compliance test reports.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00259 SHORT NAME: DIMS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Defect Information Management System

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Office of Defects Investigation Enforcement

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Summarized information of consumer reports of vehicle problems; motor vehicle manufacturers' technical bulletins and recall campaigns. Summaries are used by Enforcement to investigate potential motor vehicle defects or non-compliance to federal safety standards.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Vehicle owner reports and manufacturer technical bulletin summaries for model years 1981 and later. Manufacturer recall campaign summaries.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00253 SHORT NAME: BRAINS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
BRidge Administration INformation System
BRAINS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Transportation
United States Coast Guard
Bridge Administration Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Maintain a list of bridges over the navigable waters of the US (and territories), with pertinent environmental and navigational data. Used to produce the publication "Bridges Over the Navigable Waters in the U.S.", parts I-IV.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains waterway name, bridge name, midpoint on waterway, owner, city and state of location, horizontal and vertical clearances.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00366 SHORT NAME: ICB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Information Collection Budget

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Veterans Affairs

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal

SU-ID#: 00290 SHORT NAME: ISIN LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Information Systems Index

AGENCY NAME:
Department of Veterans Affairs

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not machine-readable]

SU-ID#: 00225 SHORT NAME: LRIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Land Records Information System
LRIS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Trust and Economic Development

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Land Title Ownership directory.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Land title ownership, demographic information on owners, encumberences and land descriptions.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00226 SHORT NAME: IRMS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Integrated Records Management System
IRMS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Trust and Economic Development; Office of Indian Services

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

Act as an accounts receivable system for accumulating revenue from Indian owned land and distributing income to rightful owners.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Demographic information regarding people who own land or reason to receive income from land, lease and land description information.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00263 SHORT NAME: LIBINFO LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
LIBINFO

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Mines
Albany Research Center Library

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Identifies books, patents, translations, technical reports, audiocassettes, videocassettes, etc., acquired by research staff. The center's purpose "is to generate the maximum positive impact upon the nation's minerals and materials position by providing high-quality information."

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Bibliographic data.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00131 SHORT NAME: ESIC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Earth Science Information Center
ESIC

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The Earth Science Information Office operates a nationwide information and sales service for earth science research, maps, products and publications from both governmental and private sources.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This network of ESIC's provide information about geologic, hydrologic, topographic and land-use maps and publications; aerial, satellite and radar images and related products; cartographic data in digital form; and geodetic data. Some of the information dates back to 1700.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [Not a database]

SU-ID#: 00132 SHORT NAME: GEOINDEX LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
GEOINDEX

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
GEOINDEX consists of bibliographic and location data for all published geologic maps of the US and its territories.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Indexed are individual maps, maps in books, journals and guidebooks, USGS Open-File Reports, and maps published by states, universities, societies,

and commercial publishers. Maps now out of print are included. Fields include author, date, title, publisher, series, scale, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic [Part of a larger system]

SU-ID#: 00382 SHORT NAME: GSGRASP LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Geologic Retrieval and Synopsis Program
GRASP

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Software

SU-ID#: 00364 SHORT NAME: LORAN LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
LORAN-C Map Directory
(Long Range Radio Aid to Navigation)

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other

SU-ID#: 00317 SHORT NAME: NEABC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
New England ABC Site Inventory Data Base

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00324 SHORT NAME: SMIRS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Strong Motion Information Retrieval System

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00318 SHORT NAME: SMIUSGS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Station Master Index

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not located and verified]

SU-ID#: 00135 SHORT NAME: USGSLDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
US Geological Survey Library Data Base

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The USGS Library is one of the largest earth-science libraries in the world. The library system contains more than 1 million monographs, serials maps, and microforms covering various related subjects.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
System coverage includes chemistry, environmental studies, geology, geothermal energy, mineralogy, oceanography, paleontology, physics, planatary geology, remote sensing, soil science, cartography, water resources, and zoology.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00323 SHORT NAME: GNIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Geographic Names Information System (Formerly "Topographic Maps")
GNIS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey
NMD

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Part of larger locator]

SU-ID#: 00351 SHORT NAME: MWDI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Master Water Database
MWDI

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey
Water Resources Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Identify hydrologic sites for which water data are available.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains identification information and a detailed description of each site, including latitude, state, county, hydrologic unit, site type, operating agency, types of data, period of record, water data parameters, frequency, media of data.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory

SU-ID#: 00193 SHORT NAME: WATSTORE LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Water Data Storage and Retrieval System (WATSTORE)

AGENCY NAME:

Department of the Interior
Geological Survey
Water Resources Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides numerical data covering all aspects of surface and underground water resources of the United States. Contains seven files: Station Header File (location and description of USGS sites); Daily Values File (220 million water data parameters measured on a daily or continuous basis) Peak Flow File (500,000 measurements for annual peak stream flow); Water-Quality File, Ground-Water Site Inventory, Unit Values, & Water-Use Files.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers United States water resources data, including surface water stage and discharge; chemical quality parameters; radiochemistry; sediment; pesticide and biological concentrations; water levels; geological info relating to groundwaters; flood frequency and flood inundation mapping.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Numeric

SU-ID#: 00210 SHORT NAME: WDSD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Water Data Sources Directory
WDSD

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey
Water Resources Division; National Water Data Exchange

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Identifies more than 2000 domestic and foreign organizations that are sources of water data.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers current information. Includes organization; source within organization for data; alternate sources for organization's data; geographic area in which data collected; types of water data collected and available. Covers foreign as well as US organizations.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00223 SHORT NAME: ESINSYS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Endangered Species Information System
ESIS

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Interior
United States Fish and Wildlife Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Test system to store species based information on threatened and endangered species occurring in the United States, territories, or possessions for "listed species".

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Prototype (only included 90% of sample universe). Species based information on distribution, habitat, geology, and other administrative items and information relating to threatened species. System was species specific (one record per species).

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [No public access; Prototype]

SU-ID#: 00230 SHORT NAME: FMSCR LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Financial Management Service Corporate Repository

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Treasury
Financial Management Service
Information Resources, Planning and Policy Division, Data Admin Branch

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Purpose is to effectively manage the data and information resources of the service, in support of strategic business planning, information system planning, and support for system development life cycle activities.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The highest level of information will pertain to the goals, objectives, strategies, and general information groupings, and the relationships among these within the organization. Other levels will include information relative to standard forms, reports, automated info systems, databases, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00278 SHORT NAME: ICS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Integrated Collection System

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00277 SHORT NAME: ABIRS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Automated Broker Interface Referral Service

AGENCY NAME:
Department of the Treasury
United States Customs Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00388 SHORT NAME: ECLIPS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Environmental Chemical List Information and Pointer System
ECLIPS

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Prototype Register of Lists (ROL) to track chemical lists of EPA and link them with EPA programs.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Statutory sites, program offices, chemicals and identifiers, and contact persons for lists maintained by EPA. For chemicals, lists to which they

belong,synonyms, and identifiers.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source [Prototype]

SU-ID#: 00287 SHORT NAME: EPABDF LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
EPA Bibliographic Data File

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not located & verified]

SSU-ID#: 00274 SHORT NAME: EPAISI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
EPA Information Systems Inventory (or Information Resources Directory)

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00157 SHORT NAME: FINDS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Facilities Index System
FINDS

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains references to about 450,000 facilities and sites regulated or tracked by the EPA because of the presence of hazardous substances. Sources include 12 EPA databases and a number of databases produced by state environmental agencies. For each facility, includes name, address, lattitude and longitude, and codes for EPA databases that reference the facility. With codes, users can request info from appropriate agency.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains references to about 450,000 facilities and sites regulated or tracked by the EPA because of the presence of hazardous substances. Earliest data from mid-1970s; covers U.S. Contains codes for EPA databases that reference the facility.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not Located and Verified]

SU-ID#: 00275 SHORT NAME: GKNES LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Guide to Key National Environmental Statistics (in the US Government)

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not Machine-readable]

SU-ID#: 00284 SHORT NAME: HWCDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Hazardous Waste Collection Database

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00289 SHORT NAME: R1LDCS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Region 1 Library Document Control System

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
+

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00372 SHORT NAME: RMD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Road Maps Database

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00387 SHORT NAME: ROL LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Register of Lists
ROL

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To provide a central record at EPA of all the chemicals regulated by the EPA. The ROL will create an official register of all EPA statutory and regulatory chemical lists, and be continually updated. It will serve as a management tool to encourage the integration of information across EPA's programs. It will thus strengthen pollution prevention efforts, and enable EPA to respond quickly to questions from companies, the states and public.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
A database of lists of chemicals regulated by the EPA that defines major program activities. For lists, it will contain statutory sites, program offices, chemicals and identifiers, and contacts. For chemicals, lists to which they belong, synonyms, and identifiers.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source [Prototype]

SU-ID#: 00138 SHORT NAME: SORTST LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Region 1 Source Test File
SORTST

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To provide results of Air Emission tests.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Results of Air Emission tests with associated process and operating data at the time of the testing are the contents of this database.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Test Reports

SU-ID#: 00280 SHORT NAME: FRDS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Federal Reporting Data System
FRDS

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Office of Water; Data Management Section

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
FRDS is a centralized database designed as a repository for information about public water systems. The database supports the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program which oversees public water systems' compliance with monitoring requirements, maximum contaminant levels (MCLs); treatment technique regulations, and other requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments (SDWA) of 1986.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
FRDS contains approximately 12 million records. Information tracked includes: Public Water System (PWS) Identification Number, Location, Sources/Plants, Population, Treatment, Violations, Enforcement Actions, Variances and Exemptions, On-Site Visits, Historical and State Disc. Info.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00237 SHORT NAME: TRIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Toxic Release Inventory System
TRIS

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Collect information on the amount of chemical substances released into the environment (air, water, land), or transported off-site of the reporting facility.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Inventory of manufacturing facilities using the regulated chemicals, and amounts of chemicals released to environmental media or transported off-site.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00315 SHORT NAME: PDMS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Pesticide Document Management System

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Information Services Branch

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00368 SHORT NAME: CISR LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Chemical Inventory System
CISR

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Research and Development

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00316 SHORT NAME: RCRIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Resource Conservation Recovery Information System

AGENCY NAME:

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00214 SHORT NAME: TSCAI LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA Inventory)
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substances Inventory

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Toxic Substances

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Identifying and regulating chemical substances that are manufactured, used, or imported into the USA and are not already regulated under existing federal statutes.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Names and addresses of chemical companies regulated by TSCA, listing chemicals and amounts (in pounds) processed or imported per reported year.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory/Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00371 SHORT NAME: CDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Chemical Catalog

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00328 SHORT NAME: OIGCIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Consolidated Index System

AGENCY NAME:
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Inspector General

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00139 SHORT NAME: FCCDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Data Base Search Service

AGENCY NAME:
Federal Communications Commission
Spectrum Analysis and Frequency Engineering (Private Contractor)

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To provide the public with a search and retrieval system for all information contained in the FCC data base files.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Examples: Names of all the businesses within a 70 mile radius of Washington DC that use mobile radios in their operations; equal opportunity statistics for TV stations in various cities.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00222 SHORT NAME: FEMA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
FEMA Database Catalogue

AGENCY NAME:
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Application Support Division
Information System Technical Support Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Locate resources in an emergency situation.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides information on source of data and how collected.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00370 SHORT NAME: PUBIN LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Publication Inventory (Region I)

AGENCY NAME:
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Publications and Printing Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00311 SHORT NAME: SALEMDUG LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
State & Local Emergency Management Data Users Group Bulletin Board System
SALEMDUG

AGENCY NAME:
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs and Support Directorate

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bulletin Board

SU-ID#: 00331 SHORT NAME: HMIX LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Hazardous Materials Information Exchange
HMIX

AGENCY NAME:
Federal Emergency Management Agency and Department of Transportation Research and Special Programs Administration (DOT/RSPA)
(Note: Cosponsored: 70% FEMA/ 30% DOT/RSPA.)

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The HMIX is a computerized bulletin board system designed especially for the distribution and exchange of information related to the prevention of, preparation for, and response to hazardous materials emergencies. The HMIX provides a centralized database for sharing info. pertaining to hazardous materials emergency management, training, resources, technical assistance, legislation and regulations....

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
HMIX is the parent to two subsystems: The Emergency Preparedness Info. Coordination System (EPIC), co-sponsored by FEMA and the Department of the Army; the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Information Exchange (REPIX), sponsored by FEMA.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bulletin Board

SU-ID#: 00221 SHORT NAME: IRIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Information Retrieval and Indexing System
IRIS

AGENCY NAME:
Federal Trade Commission
Information Services Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Legal and Economic research into documents previously written by Commission staff on Commission business.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Mostly Commission documents that "articulate" staff analysis and recommendations on points of law of interest to the commission. Some speeches and testimony.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:

Full-Text [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00268 SHORT NAME: GAOD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
GAO Documents

AGENCY NAME:
General Accounting Office

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To locate GAO reports.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic Inventory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00349 SHORT NAME: CSBSD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Congressional Source Book Series Database
1) Database Reports File. 2) Database So. & Sys. File

AGENCY NAME:
General Accounting Office
Accounting and Financial Management Division

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Discontinued]

SU-ID#: 00181 SHORT NAME: FAPRS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Federal Assistance Programs Retrieval System
FAPRS

AGENCY NAME:
General Services Administration
Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog Staff
Records Acquistion Support Division [LHF]

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains descriptions of federal assistance programs covered in the printed Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. Covers federal programs that meet the development needs of the applicant and for which the applicant meets basic eligibility criteria. Database is in english [Williams].
This is not a database but rather a service supplied to other Federal agencies to help develop systems to manage data [LHF].

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Domestic assistance, federal aid programs, government lending, grants, scholarships, mortgage loans, and other types of financial assistance; public assistance programs; provision of federal property, facilities, equipment, goods or services; technical assistance, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [No public access; not machine-readable]

APPENDIX C: BRIEF FLD RECORDS OF NON-LOCATOR SYSTEMS

SU-ID#: 00269 SHORT NAME: SCORPIO LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Scorpio

AGENCY NAME:
Library of Congress
Congressional Research Service

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To locate public policy articles and CRS products.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Catalog

SU-ID#: 00148 SHORT NAME: NRCM LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Referral Center Master File
NRCM

AGENCY NAME:
Library of Congress
General Reading Rooms Division
Resources Analysis Section

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The data base of the now defunct Library of Congress's National Referral Center still exists. This data bank consists of a directory listing more than 12,000 organizations or individuals qualified and willing to provide information on topics primarily in science, technology and social sciences to the general public.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This data bank consists of a directory listing more than 12,000 organizations or individuals qualified and willing to provide information on topics primarily in science, technology and social sciences to the general public. Organizations can be located by name or subject.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory

SU-ID#: 00363 SHORT NAME: SEIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The Space Environment Information Service
Environet

AGENCY NAME:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Goddard Space Flight Center
Flight Projects Directorate

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Insufficient information]

SU-ID#: 00348 SHORT NAME: NASA/RECON LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NASA RECON

AGENCY NAME:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASA Center for AeroSpace Information
NASA Scientific and Technical Information Program

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
RECON is the online bibliographic information retrieval system. RECON has 30 individual "databases" within its structure [OMB]. Provides bibliographic information for worldwide literature in aeronautics, space and the vast array of topics of interest to NASA [Lesko].

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The files within RECON date from 1962 to the present and contains citations referencing published information on aeronautics and astronautics [OMB]. The system contains over 100 categories, comprising reports, journals, books and conference papers. Over 2.7 million records [Lesko].

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-A & I/Citations [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00188 SHORT NAME: NASA R&DCSF LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NASA Research and Development Contracts Search File

AGENCY NAME:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASA Scientific and Technical Information Facility

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains information on NASA contract and grant awards. Database is full-test and in english.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Aerospace research contracts and grant awards.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:

Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00191 SHORT NAME: NASATB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NASA Tech Briefs

AGENCY NAME:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASA Scientific and Technical Information Facility

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This bibliographic database contains descriptions of new technology derived from research and development activities of NASA. Emphasizes technology considered likely to be transferable across industrial, regional, or disciplinary lines, and which may be a candidate for commercial application.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This bibliographic database covers NASA sponsored research and development related to space technology and commercial applications of space technology. It contains 15,000 records covering from 1965 to the present. Information includes author, sponsoring and publishing organizations, date, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00189 SHORT NAME: RTOPS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NASA Research and Technology Objectives and Plans Summary
RTOPS

AGENCY NAME:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASA Scientific and Technical Information Facility

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains summaries of the objectives and plans for current research projects being conducted by NASA.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This is a full-text database containing 14,000 records covering NASA aerospace research. Summaries of the objectives and plans for current research projects.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Project Reports [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00142 SHORT NAME: RSIRS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
National Space Science Data Center System for Information Retrieval and Storage (SIRS).

AGENCY NAME:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Space Science Data Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
SIRS is a central repository for reduced data obtained from, or related to, space science experiments worldwide. SIRS consists of four main information files: Automated Internal Management (AIM), Technical Reference File (TRF), the Rocket File, and the Non-Satellite Data file.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
SIRS contains information from stellite experiments, sounding-rocket proves, and high-altitude aeronautical and balloon investigations. Correlative data such as magnetograms and ionograms collected from ground-based observatories and stations are also stored. SIRS contains 366,000 records.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source [Replaced by another system]

SU-ID#: 00247 SHORT NAME: SIMBAD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Set of Identifications, Measurements and Bibliography for Astronomical Data SIMBAD

AGENCY NAME:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Space Science Data Center
Astronomical Data Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Designed to provide the latest observational data and bibliographic information for individual astronomical objects outside our solar system.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains approximately 650,000 stars, 100,000 non-stellar objects, and 2,000,000 identifications from more than 400 source catalogs and data compilations.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00243 SHORT NAME: ARTINFO LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Art Information System
(Will be National Galleries Collection Management System)

AGENCY NAME:
National Gallery of Art
Department of Data Processing

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To support functional areas in museum and research on collection.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Information that describes the objects being collected. Descriptive and administrative information on artifacts or persons connected with the artifact.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal

SU-ID#: 00355 SHORT NAME: STIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Science and Technology Information System
STIS

AGENCY NAME:
National Science Foundation
Division of Information Systems

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
To provide the academic and research community with electronic access to NSF publications and award abstracts [OMB]. Makes available the contents of high-demand printed publications of the NSF. Users may perform real-time keyword and topic searches for retrieval and display. Users may download copies (or ftp on Internet). Access is free to the public, initially [Lesko].

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains NSF publications (program announcements, newsletters, reports, etc) and abstracts of awards made by NSF. Awards and documents go back to 1989. Focus is on the US.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text; Project Reports

SU-ID#: 00373 SHORT NAME: DBDR LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Database Directory
DBDR

AGENCY NAME:
National Science Foundation
Division of Network and Communication Research and Infrastructure
Joint Program

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Insufficient Information]

SU-ID#: 00266 SHORT NAME: NSFERD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Guide to NSF Science/Engineering Resources Data

AGENCY NAME:
National Science Foundation
Division of Science Resources Studies

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Not machine-readable]

SU-ID#: 00224 SHORT NAME: NUDOCS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Nuclear Documents Management System
NUDOCS

AGENCY NAME:
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Information Resource Management
Document Management Branch

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provide central repository and meet document management needs for electronic retrieval of agency documents related to licensing, regulatory, and judicatory functions.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Agency paper relating to approval or rejection of licenses including requests for licenses and supporting documentation. Regulatory function - inspection reports and enforcement action; adjudicatory function - transcripts, pleadings, proceedings. Commercial uses of nuclear power.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00202 SHORT NAME: QUOTA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
QuOTAtion

AGENCY NAME:
Office of Technology Assessment
OTA Information Center

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides citations and abstracts of publications produced by the Office of Technology Assessment covering scientific and technological change in the fields of energy, materials, health, food, agriculture, oceans, transportation, international security, defense, trade, environment, communications, biotechnology, and other areas. The print version is published semi-annually. Available online only onsite at OTA Information Center.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers OTA publications from 1974 to present. Contains 450 records, with approximately 10 added each month. Typical records include title; program; project director; date; abstract; House and Senate committee requests; LOC Classification Number; US NTIS order number; GPO stock number; doc. type.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-Inventory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00179 SHORT NAME: Eline LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Energyline

AGENCY NAME:
Private
Bowker A & I Publishing

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains references and abstracts of the world's periodical and other published and unpublished literature dealing with the technical and policy-oriented aspects of energy. Database is in English, covers 1971-present and contains over 80,000 records with 3,500 added per year.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Energy, including economic aspects of US energy development and utilization; US policy and planning issues, including legislation and regulations; international and non-US political and economic issues; general research and development programs, energy resources and reserves, etc.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Bibliographic-A & I [Private]

SU-ID#: 00167 SHORT NAME: COMSPEC LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Computer Specs

GML Product Database

AGENCY NAME:
Private
GML Information Services
GML Corporation

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Contains detailed specifications for some 12,000 computer products, including microcomputers, minicomputers, and mainframes; disk drives; magnetic tape units; display and teleprinter terminals; and printers.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Computer hardware, software, and related equipment.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [Private]

SU-ID#: 00190 SHORT NAME: NASASD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NASA Software Directory

AGENCY NAME:
Private
High Tech Publishing Company

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This directory lists abstracts of computer programs developed and sponsored by The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
This directory lists program abstracts describing more than 1300 NASA sponsored and developed computer programs.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00200 SHORT NAME: PIDB LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Power Industry Data Base

AGENCY NAME:
Private
ILS Data Base Services
Inventory Locator Service, Inc.

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Covers the electronic power parts and manufacturing industry. Comprises the following three components: Parts availability data base--info on supplier inventories. Overhaul capability data base--a listing of shops that can maintain or repair parts. Cross Reference data base--contains more than 25 million records from the US governments Master Cross Reference List (MCRL), National Stock Numbers (NSN), procurement histories,tech info.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Typical record items include supplier name; address; telephone number; National Stock Number; description; quantity available; contract number; procurement history summary. Contains current information.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other [Private]

SU-ID#: 00182 SHORT NAME: FDBF LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
The Federal Data Base Finder

AGENCY NAME:
Private
Information USA, Inc.

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

Contains descriptions of databases maintained by the 14 departments of US federal government, independent government agencies, and the judicial, executive, and legislative branch. Database is in english.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
US government databases in all subject areas.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Private

SU-ID#: 00183 SHORT NAME: FJAD LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Federal Judiciary Almanac Database

AGENCY NAME:
Private
Wiley Electronic Publishing
John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Provides information on every court, district, and circuit in the US federal judicial system. Includes biographical information on judges; demographic statistics on jury selection; a breakdown of court personnel; statistics on district case loads; information on circuit-wide and national averages; maps of the circuits, districts, and divisions; and the addresses and telephone numbers of every court. Database is in english.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
United States Judicial System information.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Full-Text [Private]

SU-ID#: 00145 SHORT NAME: PASS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Procurement Automated Source System
PASS

AGENCY NAME:
Small Business Administration

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
PASS is a centralized inventory and referral system of small businesses interested in being prime contractors for federal agencies or subcontractor for companies. Minority, female, and veteran owned businesses are included. Anyone seeking to purchase a product or service from a small business can contact SBA to have a search run. Searches and printouts are free.

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
PASS contains reports on over 130,000 firms: 26,000 minority owned; 27,000 female owned; and over 40,000 veteran owned. Types of businesses include research and development, manufacturing, construction, and services. Keyword, geographic, and other types of searches may be made.

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Directory [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00267 SHORT NAME: ACDA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Arms Control and Disaramament Agency : Applications of the VAX Computer

AGENCY NAME:
United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00374 SHORT NAME: ITVOA LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Index of Tapes in Voice of America Library

AGENCY NAME:
United States Information Agency
Voice of America

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [No public access]

SU-ID#: 00376 SHORT NAME: AIDDIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Development Information System

AGENCY NAME:
United States International Development Cooperation Agency
Agency for International Development

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Source

SU-ID#: 00285 SHORT NAME: GIDPS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Government Information Dissemination Products and Service

AGENCY NAME:

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
Other-Internal [Not machine-readable]

SU-ID#: 00379 SHORT NAME: HDIS LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
Historian Document Inventory System

AGENCY NAME:

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[No public access]

SU-ID#: 00378 SHORT NAME: RECON LOCATOR? N

NAME OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:
RECON Information Retrieval System

AGENCY NAME:

PURPOSE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

CONTENT OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM:

TYPE OF DATABASE OR INFORMATION SYSTEM / REASON WHY NOT CONSIDERED A LOCATOR:
[Discontinued]

APPENDIX D: TYPOLOGIES OF LOCATOR AND NON-LOCATOR SYSTEM

The brief records printed in Appendix B contain information about the type of locator. Based on the typology below, the study team categorized the locator systems represented in the FLD. In addition, the study team categorized the databases and information systems it determined to be non-locators (printed in brief record form in Appendix C). The second typology in this appendix are the categories used for the non-locators.

Typology for Locator Systems

Bibliographic Inventory Locator

listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of publications produced or compiled by an agency (agencies) or other government printed material. Does not include agencies' library catalogs or systems housing bibliographic information not primarily produced or compiled by the agency

Data Processing, Technology, Software Inventory Locator

listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of information about available systems, including hardware, software, etc.

Databases Inventory Locator

listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of databases available through Federal agencies

Datasets Inventory Locator

listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of available datasets (primarily files of scientific raw data, such as atmospheric or space data)

Directory

listing compiled by Federal agency(ies) of predominantly Federal agencies, their personnel, services, etc.; can serve as a referral source

Locator

system that meets the basic definition of a "locator" and does not point to a particular type of information or system as in the case of the other categories

Multifunction

systems that include more than one of the types of locators described here. In addition, these systems may include information or data that is not considered a locator (e.g., full-text files). In most cases, the type of locator as a subdivision in this category has been provided as in the following:

–Bibliographic Inventory, Bulletin Board System
–Bibliographic Inventory, Project Reports
–Project Reports, Directory

Other

locators that provide listings of information that do not fit into the other categories, have unique characteristics, etc.

Project Reports Inventory Locators

list compiled by Federal agency(ies) of either ongoing or completed research projects, programs, or other activities by an agency. Will point to these projects, programs, etc., by providing contact names, addresses, etc.

Typology of Non-Locator Systems

Bibliographic

files containing references to printed materials such as books, journals, reports, and maps; a number of specified types within this category are identified as:

--A&I/Citation

bibliographic file consisting of abstracts and citations to printed materials

--Catalog

bibliographic file of items held in an agency library, therefore a catalog; these are not items necessarily published by the agency

--Clearinghouse

bibliographic listing of materials collected or made accessible by an established clearinghouse

--Inventory

list of agency-produced information; is a locator, but does not meet the basic criteria

Bulletin Board

bulletin board systems that can have a variety of functions, including full-text of documents, etc.

Directory

listing of people, organizations, etc., but predominantly NOT government affiliated

Full-text

source database with full-text of documents, etc.

Inventory/Locator

has the characteristics of a locator or inventory, but does not meet the basic criteria

Other

any other systems that are not described by the other categories; a number of specified types within this category are identified as:

--Internal

document tracker; administrative system

—Source

database contains the source data, such as numeric, statistical, or other data

--Technology

listing of technology, software, ADP (automated data processing), and other materials and resources

--Test Reports

test results, compliance tests, etc.

Project Reports

listing of products of research projects and programs

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

This appendix includes a printout in brief record format used in the analysis of NARA information elements. Each record contains the seven NARA prescribed information elements and the associated relevant variables in the Federal Locator Database. The seven NARA information elements and the FLD variables are:

[SU-ID#]

NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT)
Titl1
Titl2

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT)
Isyst

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT)
Agen1
Agen2
Agen3
Lawl
POC-Name
POC-Title
POC-Agency
POC-Address1
POC-Address2
POC-State
POC-Zip
POC-FAX
POC-Phone
POC-Email

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT)
Pur1
Pur2
Pur3
Pur4
Pur5
Pur6

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT)
Con1
Con2
Con3
Con4

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT)
Sor1
Sor2
Sor3
Sor4

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT)
Output1
Output2
Output3
Output4
Output5
Output6
Output7
Output8
Output9
Output10

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00106
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Online Satellite Catalogue and Retrieval System
Titl2: OSCAR

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: No.

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Agen3: National Environmental and Satellite Data Service (NESDIS)
Lawl:
POC-Name: Kay Metcalf
POC-Title: Chief, Data Services Branch
POC-Agency: NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC/SDSD
POC-Address1: 5627 Allentown Rd.
POC-Address2: Camp Springs
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20746
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 763-8402
POC-Email: NESDIS Telemail KMETCALF

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: OSCAR is a computerized locator system for digital data
transmitted by a
Pur2: polar orbit satellite and archived by NOAA. Formerly
called the Spinner
Pur3: program. System contains over 103,000 records.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Data can be retrieved by time period, type of satellite, a
particular
sens
Con2: in a satellite, type of coverage and geographical area.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1:
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) Digital
Output6: Disk

Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00108
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Information Systems Engineering Bulletin Board Systems
Titl2: ISE BBS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: No.

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Institute of Standards and Technology
Agen3:
Law1:
POC-Name: Charles Shepard
POC-Title: Computer Scientist
POC-Agency: National Institute of Standards and Technology
POC-Address1: A257 Technology Building
POC-Address2: Gaithersburg
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20899
POC-FAX: (301) 590-0932
POC-Phone: (301) 975-3269
POC-Email: Shepard@ECF.NCSL.NIST.GOV

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The ISE BBS provides access to information on NIST National
Computer
Pur2: Systems Laboratory and ISE program activities. Users can
leave messages
Pur3: for each other and questions for the system operator 24
hours a day, 7
day
Pur4: a week.
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Summaries of standards reports, publications lists, and a
listing of
other
Con2: bulletin board systems.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: ISE division; NIST.
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape

Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00109
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: National Environmental Data and Referral Service
Titl2: NEDRES

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: No.

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Agen3: National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
Law1: National Climate Program Act PL 95-367 (1981).
POC-Name: Mr. Gerald S. Barton
POC-Title: NEDRES Program Office
POC-Agency: US Department of Commerce/NOAA/NESDIS
POC-Address1: 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20234
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 606-4548
POC-Email: G.BARTON OMNET

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: NEDRES is a NOAA service that provides access to a broad range of
environ.
Pur2: information through the NEDRES online computer directory. NEDRES is a
Pur3: network of Federal, state, academic and private organizations
cooperating
Pur4: to improve access to environmental data. It describes and points the
user
Pur5: to various holders of environmental data sets. Covers the sun,
atmosphere
Pur6: oceans, and solid earth.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: The NEDRES database is a computer catalog of environmental data and it
Con2: identifies the existance, location, characteristics and availability of
Con3: environmental data. It contains only descriptions, not actual data and
Con4: refers the user to the holder of the data. Includes various types of
data

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Thousands of diverse sources: Federal, state, and local

(mainly USA).
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) 6250
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other xxx
Output10: (Specify) Specialized Catalog Pub.'s

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00110
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: National Marine Pollution Information System
Titl2: NMPIS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; NESDIS
Agen3: Ocean Pollution Data and Information Network (OPDIN)
Law1: Yes, Legislative mandates - National Ocean Pollution
Planning Act.
POC-Name: Roger Tortenson
POC-Title: User Service Branch, Nat. Oceanographic D.C.
POC-Agency: NOAA/NESDIS E/OC21
POC-Address1: 1825 Connecticut Ave., Room 415
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20235
POC-FAX: (202) 606-4586
POC-Phone: (202) 606-4544
POC-Email: OMNET NODC.POLLUTION.INFO

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The National Marine Pollution Information System is a
database
containing
Pur2: descriptions of marine pollution programs and projects
conducted or
funded
Pur3: by agencies of the Federal government.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: NMPIS records can be selected and sorted using combinations
of
information
Con2: categories; results can be presented in the form of
directories,
catalogs,
Con3: tables, and funding analyses [Lesko]. Typically contains
project name
and
Con4: description; performing, funding, and managing orgs; etc.
[Williams].

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Federal, state, and local government agencies,
universities, research
Sor2: institutions, and private industry [Williams]. The eleven
participating

Sor3: agencies or Departments [LHF].
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other xxx
Output10: (Specify) Producer offers searches.

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00114
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: DOD Directory Reference Centers
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Defense
Agen2: Defense Technical Information Center
Agen3:
Law1:
POC-Name:
POC-Title:
POC-Agency: Defense Technical Information Center
POC-Address1: Cameron Station, DTIC-BC
POC-Address2: Alexandria
POC-State: VA
POC-Zip: 22304-6145
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 274-6434
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The Defense Technical Information Center maintains DOD Directory
Pur2: Reference Centers, supplying a broad referral to federal laboratories
and
Pur3: their areas of expertise. The service is available to all legitimate
Pur4: requesters; the requester need not be a "registered user" [Lesko].
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1:
Con2:
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1:
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)

Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00121
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Document Information Directory System
Titl2: DIDS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Agen3: Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control
Law1:
POC-Name: Marcia Gran
POC-Title: Information Acquistions & Data Systems
POC-Agency: NIOSH
POC-Address1: 4676 Columbia Parkway
POC-Address2: Cincinnati
POC-State: OH
POC-Zip: 45226
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (513) 533-8317
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: DIDS contains a listing of all materials produced by the
National
Institut
Pur2: for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). DIDS contains
more than
8,679
Pur3: materials. Printouts are provided free of charge [Lesko].
DIDS is a
Pur4: "ponter" system. It not only 'feeds' NIOSHTIC [#00385] and
keeps a
record
Pur5: of the NIOSHTIC accession number, but also informs DIDS
users where they
Pur6: can obtain a complete copy of the document [HHS
Memorandum].

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: The system includes technical assistance reports, contract
and grants
Con2: reports, health-hazard evaluations, current intelligence
bulletins,
criter
Con3: documents, and testimonies by NIOSH officials [Lesko].
Contains over
Con4: 30 megabytes of data, much of it available from other
sources [HHS
Memo.].

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1:

Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00129
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Inventory of Automated Systems
Titl2: IAS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: A-73

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Agen2: Office of Information Policies and Systems
Agen3: Systems Engineering Group, Project Management Staff
Law1: PL 96-511, amended by 44 USC 3502 (11)
POC-Name: W. Joseph Buracker, Dir., Sys.Eng.Group
POC-Title: Office of Information Policies & Systems
POC-Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development
POC-Address1: 451 7th Street, SW
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20410
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 708-0461
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: This system is dedicated to providing information about all of the
Dept's
Pur2: ADP systems: this includes both Functional and Utility systems,
mainframe
Pur3: systems located at other facilities and in house, and minicomputer and
Pur4: microcomputer systems which provide service to the Department as a whole
Pur5: whether administrative functions or programmatic services to the field.
Pur6: A one stop repository of basic info on HUD computer systems.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Geographical elements are Computer Interface and Acquistion, Contacts,
Con2: Historical Events, Input and Output Information, Key Words, Purpose,
Spons
Con3: Status Code, System Code, System Interface Information, System Name, and
Con4: Utilization. Database maintained is IAS Database.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: The IAS is a LAN based system which is maintained by multi-user access
to
Sor2: update. The system administrator maintains the system's

tables.
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper   xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) Compressed dBase (ZIP)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00130
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Earth Science Data Directory
Titl2: ESDD

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: Geological Survey
Agen3: Information Systems Division, Branch of Data Management
Law1: Cf. General Authorization for Published Goals of USGS.
POC-Name: C.R. Baskin
POC-Title: ESDD Project Manager
POC-Agency: US Geological Survey
POC-Address1: MS 801
POC-Address2: Reston
POC-State: VA
POC-Zip: 22092
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (703) 648-7112
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: ESDD offers online access to a USGS mainframe computer
repository of
info.
Pur2: about earth-science and natural-resource data bases. The
referenced
data
Pur3: bases are both automated and non-automated, and they belong
to many
Pur4: different entities. ESDD participants include governmental
agencies,
Pur5: academic institutions, and those from the private sector.
MCIS (SU ID#
Pur6: 00320) and GNIS (SU ID#00323) are part of this system.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: ESDD includes over 2400 references to earth-science and
natural resource
Con2: data. Dates covered include current as well as historic
references.
Con3: terminal w/modem can access ESDD with no on-line access
charge. Menus,
cro
Con4: referencing, and powerful search features aid user.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: State, federal, and some foreign governments as well as
universities and
Sor2: some industry. Data Base Source Index includes, among
others, USGS,
EPA,

Sor3: NASA, NOAA, DOE, CIA, Army Corps of Engineers, BIA, FWS,
NSF, and
various
Sor4: state geological services.

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00134
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: US Geological Survey Bibliographic References
Titl2: CITATN

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: Geological Survey
Agen3: Office of Energy and Marine Geology
Law1:
POC-Name: Elizabeth Wingate - Pubs & Editing
POC-Title: Geologic Division-Office of Energy and Marine
POC-Agency: US Geological Survey
POC-Address1: Quissett Campus
POC-Address2: Woods Hole
POC-State: MA
POC-Zip: 02543
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (508) 548-8700
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: CITATN contains bibliographic references for publications authored by a
Pur2: member of the US Geological Survey or paid for by USGS money. It
permits
Pur3: statistical information for various reports on output and status.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Bibliographic searches by author or title is available. CITATN contains
Con2: +5800 records.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1:
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)

Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00143
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: AIM
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: National Space Science Data Center
Agen3:
Law1: None.
POC-Name: Pat Ross
POC-Title: Senior Database Administrator
POC-Agency: NSSDC, Code 633
POC-Address1: NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center
POC-Address2: Greenbelt
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20771
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 513-1659
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The NSSDC's information system identifies about 4,000 distinct data sets
Pur2: that the NSSCD archives on various media (see below). These data sets
com
Pur3: from about 1,000 distinct sensors which have flown on a few hundred
space-
Pur4: craft. Most data are from NASA missions, although a few data sets come
Pur5: other sources. The NSSDC holds no classified data. Landsat data are
Pur6: specifically excluded.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: NSSDC data holdings span the range of scientific disciplines in which
NASA
Con2: is involved, including astrophysics, lunar and planetary science, solar
Con3: physics, space plasma physics, and Earth science. The earliest data
come
Con4: the dawn of the space age in the late 1950s.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Data sets from about 1,000 distinct sensors which have flown on a few
Sor2: hundred spacecraft. Most data are from NASA missions, although a few

data
Sor3: sets come from other missions.
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format) xxx
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format) xxx
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other xxx
Output10: (Specify) Photographic film

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00153
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Current Research Information System
Titl2: CRIS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Agriculture
Agen2: Cooperative State Research Service
Agen3:
Law1: PL 84-352. Hatch Experiment Station Act.
POC-Name: John R. Myers, P.L. Dopkowski
POC-Title: Director/Chief, Technical Products & Services
POC-Agency: US Department of Agriculture
POC-Address1: CSRS, National Agruculture Library Building
POC-Address2: Beltsville
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20705
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 504-6846
POC-Email: AGS005(Dialcom); CRIS(Spr

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: CRIS is a computer-based information storage and retrieval system
Pur2: established to serve as the USDA project document and reporting system.
Pur3: It is intended to improve communication among agricultural research
Pur4: scientists and provide research managers with up-to-date and coordinated
Pur5: information.
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Contains about 32,000 descriptions of ongoing and recently completed
Con2: research projects in agriculture, forestry, biology, and related life
Con3: sciences. Initial descriptions of projects are supplemented with annual
Con4: progress reports, and deleted two years after project terminates.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Six U.S. Department of Agriculture research agencies, 58 state agricultura
Sor2: experiment stations, more than 50 forestry schools, and cooperating school
Sor3: of veterinary medicine.
Sor4:

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) 6250 BPI IBM EBC DIC No label
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00154
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Computer Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects
Titl2: CRISP

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institutes of Health
Agen3: Division of Research Grants
Law1:
POC-Name:
POC-Title: Division of Research Grants, Research Doc.Sec
POC-Agency: National Institute of Health
POC-Address1: Westwood Bldg., Room 148, 5333 Westbard Ave.
POC-Address2: Bethesda
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20892
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 496-7543
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Contains over 58,000 references to biomedical research
projects
currently
Pur2: progress and supported by the U.S. Public Health Service.
Covers extra-
Pur3: mural programs, including grants, awards, research
contracts, and
coopera-
Pur4: tive agreements, as well as intramural programs conducted
primarily by
non
Pur5: federal institutions and funded by the NIH and the Alcohol,
Drug Abuse,
an
Pur6: Mental Health Administration.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: CRISP contains references to biomedical research projects
supported by
the
Con2: U.S. Public Health Service. Includes project
identification and address
o
Con3: performing organization, principal investigators, agencies
offering
fundin
Con4: info on applying for grants, and abstracts. Earliest data
from F.Y.
1985.

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Applications, progress reports, contract documents, annual reports,
projec
Sor2: narratives, and other government documents.
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format) xxx
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00158
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: GPO Monthly Catalog
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Government Printing Office
Agen2:
Agen3:
Law1: Title 44, Sections 17.10 and 17.11.
POC-Name: Laurie B. Hall
POC-Title: Chief, Cataloging Branch
POC-Agency: US Government Printing Office
POC-Address1: North Capital & H St., NW
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20401
POC-FAX: (202) 212-1270
POC-Phone: (202) 512-1121
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Contains about 305,000 citations to the publications of U.S. government
Pur2: agencies, including the U.S. Congress. Covers Senate and House hearings
o
Pur3: bills and laws, as well as agency-sponsored studies, fact sheets, maps,
Pur4: handbooks, subject bibliographies, and conference proceedings [Cuadra].
Pur5: It's purpose is to prepare a list of all US government publications,
iden-
Pur6: tify them for sale, and tell where they can be purchased [LHF].

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Contains abut 350,000 citations to publications of US government
agencies,
Con2: including the US Congress. Covers Senate and House hearings on bills
and
Con3: laws, as well as agency-sponsored studies, fact sheets, maps, handbooks,
e
Con4: Grows at rate of 25,000 citations per year [LHF].

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Government Printing Office.
Sor2:

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00159
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: GPO Publications Reference File
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Government Printing Office
Agen2: Superintendent of Documents
Agen3:
Law1:
POC-Name: Charles Dorrell
POC-Title: Manager, Technical Support Division
POC-Agency: US Government Printing Office
POC-Address1: North Capital & H St., NW
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20401
POC-FAX: (202) 212-1270
POC-Phone: (202)512-0192
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Contains citations to about 21,000 public documents
published by the
Pur2: executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the U.S.
federal
govern-
Pur3: ment and currently sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

Also covers
Pur4: forthcoming and recently out-of-print publications.
Publications from
Pur5: independent agencies and government corporations are also
included.
Major
Pur6: subject emphases correspond to the executive branch
cabinet-level depts.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Includes records from 1971 to the present, covering the
U.S. Records
Con2: include availability, price, and GPO stock number. Covers
publications
of
Con3: the executive, legislative, and judicial braches of the
U.S. government
as
Con4: well as independent agencies and government corporations.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: All branches of U.S. federal government
Sor2:

Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00168
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Computer Software Management and Information Center Database
Titl2: COSMIC Database

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: Computer Software Management and Information Center
Agen3:
Law1: Space Act of 1956.
POC-Name: Pat Mortenson
POC-Title: Marketing Coordinator
POC-Agency: NASA/COSMIC
POC-Address1: 382 E. Broad Street - University of Georgia
POC-Address2: Athens
POC-State: GA
POC-Zip: 30602
POC-FAX: (404) 542-4807
POC-Phone: (404) 542-3265
POC-Email: SERVICE@COSSACK.COSMIC...

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Describes publically available computer programs of interest to the
Pur2: aerospace industry and other high technology sectors, many of which can
be
Pur3: incorporated into existing commercial or industrial operations with
little
Pur4: or no modifications.
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Computer programs in various fields, including computer-aided design
(CAD)
Con2: electronic circuit design, aerodynamics, system development and
programmin
Con3: aids, computer graphics, image processing and remote sensing, structural
Con4: analysis, and thermal analysis.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Software programs received from NASA and NASA contractors and other
federa
Sor2: government agencies.
Sor3:

Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00187
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: HUD User Online
Titl2: HUD UO

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: No.

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Agen2: Office of Policy Development and Research
Agen3:
Law1: No.
POC-Name: Nina Corin
POC-Title: Project Manager
POC-Agency: HUD/Office of Policy Developments and Research
POC-Address1: PO Box 6091
POC-Address2: Rockville
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20850
POC-FAX: (301)251-5747
POC-Phone: (301)251-5154
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Contains citations and abstracts of reports generated by
HUD's Office of
Pur2: Policy Development and Research as well as materials
published by other
US
Pur3: government agencies and commercial publishers. Database is
in english
and
Pur4: covers 1967 to present with over 5000 records.
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Housing, urban planning, building technology, economic
development,
energy
Con2: conservation, and other topics related to housing and urban
development.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Research reports generated by the Office of Policy
Development and
Researc
Sor2: other HUD research divisions, other federal and state
agencies, and
Sor3: commercial publishers.
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper   xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00197
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NISC Data Base
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Energy
Agen2: Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Agen3: Nuclear Operations Analysis Center
Law1:
POC-Name: Joel R. Buchanan
POC-Title: Director, Nuclear Operations Analysis Center
POC-Agency: Oak Ridge National Laboratory
POC-Address1: P.O. Box 2009
POC-Address2: Oak Ridge
POC-State: TN
POC-Zip: 37831
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (615) 574-0391
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Contains references and abstracts of research reports and
other
materials
Pur2: published worldwide dealing with nuclear power reactor
operations and
Pur3: safety. Includes Licensee Event Reports (LERs), plant
operating assess-
Pur4: ments and risk assessments. Formerly produced by the
Nuclear Safety
Pur5: Information Center (NSIC), which has been replaced by the
Nuclear
Pur6: Operations Analysis Center (NOAC).

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Coverage dates from 1963 to present, and is worldwide in
scope.
Contains
Con2: 200,000 records with information on author's name,
affiliation, and
title;
Con3: publication date and publisher; type of document; price;
availability;
and
Con4: and abstract.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Worldwide research and development reports, journals,
books, safety
analys
Sor2: reports, and operating reports; Nuclear Regulatory

Commission licensing
an
Sor3: operation documents.
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other xxx
Output10: (Specify) Producer offers search service

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00209
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: VA Rehabilitation Database
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Veterans Affairs
Agen2: Office of Technology Transfer
Agen3: Prosthetics Research & Development Center
Law1:
POC-Name: Delvin Wilkes
POC-Title: Management and Program Analyst
POC-Agency: VA, Office of Technology Transfer, Prosthetics R & D Center
POC-Address1: 103 S. Gay St.
POC-Address2: Baltimore
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 21202
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 962-1800
POC-Email: 76703,4267 (CompuServe)

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Provides access to rehabilitation research and technology information
Pur2: through the following six files: VA Rehabilitation R & D Progress
Reports
Pur3: On-line; Journal of Rehabilitation R & D On-line; Publications of
Interest
Pur4: Calendar of Events; How to Order Publications; Technology Transfer
Special
Pur5: Interest Group; Rehabilitation Devices.
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Contains information from 1983 to present. Contains 1000 records.
Includ
Con2: research summaries, article abstracts, names of events (with dates,
locati
Con3: and contact person), names and addresses of members. Information varies
Con4: according to file.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Office of Technology Transfer journals, Veterans Administration clinical
Sor2: experts, and other sources.

Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other xxx
Output10: (Specify) Two journals

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00211
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Wildlife & Fish Worldwide
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Agen3:
Law1:
POC-Name:
POC-Title:
POC-Agency: US Fish and Wildlife Service
POC-Address1: C St. Between 18th and 19th Sts., N.W.
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20240
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 343-4717
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Contains references to published wildlife and fisheries
literature
issued
Pur2: by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and other domestic and
international
Pur3: sources. Covers mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and
fish,
including
Pur4: specific habitat types, hunting, economics, behavior,
management techni-
Pur5: ques, diseases, parasites, culture and propagation,
limnology and ocean-
Pur6: ography, genetics, natural history.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Covers period from 1971 to present, with 200,000 records.
Typically
Con2: includes title; foreign title; author; subjects; taxonomic
names;
geograph
Con3: identifiers; publication year; source.
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Journal articles, monographs, conference proceedings,
symposia,
government
Sor2: reports, theses, dissertations, scientific periodicals, and
gray
literatur

Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other xxx
Output10: (Specify) Two quarterly journals

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00212
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Federal Research In Progress Database
Titl2: FEDRIP

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Technical Information Service
Agen3:
Law1: No
POC-Name: Edith Crocket
POC-Title: Director
POC-Agency: National Technical Information Service
POC-Address1: 300 Forbes Building, 5285 Port Royal Road
POC-Address2: Springfield
POC-State: VA
POC-Zip: 22161
POC-FAX: (703) 321-8199
POC-Phone: (703) 487-4929
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The FEDRIP Database provides access to over 100,000
information
summaries
Pur2: about ongoing Federally funded research projects in the
fields of
physical
Pur3: sciences, engineering, and life sciences. Most projects
have an
abstract
Pur4: or summary that describes the basis of the research, it
objectives, and
Pur5: sometimes intermediate findings. FEDRIP continues the
Smithsonian
Scienti
Pur6: fic Information Exchange (SSIE) Database. Health and
medicine
emphasized.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Information is organized in ten subfiles according to the
US government
Con2: agencies that contribute. The areas of health and medicine
are most
promi
Con3: net. Other files cover agriculture, energy, space, small
business, etc.
Con4: RIP [#DD178] is a subset of this database.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: USDA, DOE, NASA, NSF, USGS, National Institute of Standards

& Technology
(
Sor2: Dept. of Commerce), US Health and Human Services, Public
Health Service,
Sor3: Transportation Research Board, National Research Council,
National
Academy
Sor4: of Sciences.

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) 9 Track 1600 or 6250 BPI
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00213
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Information Systems Inventory
Titl2: ISI

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Environmental Protection Agency
Agen2: Office of Information Resources Management
Agen3: Information Management and Systems Division PM-211D
Law1: Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-511)
POC-Name: Jeffrey R. Sabol
POC-Title: Administrator, Data Standards Program
POC-Agency: OIRM/IMSD/IMB PM-211D; US EPA
POC-Address1: 401 M Street, SW
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20460
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 260-8974
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The ISI serves to: 1) Increase user's awareness of existing Agency
info.
Pur2: systems. 2) Reduce duplicative information system development and data
Pur3: collection. 3) Improve EPA's oversight of information system
development.
Pur4: 4) Provide EPA the ability to respond effectively to inquiries about
EPA
Pur5: data systems.
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: The ISI contains details on approximately 500 of EPA's current
information
Con2: systems, as well as some models, and is the definitive source of summary
Con3: information about EPA systems. The systems contained in the ISI include
Con4: major and minor systems that are active currently. [#00237: TRIS is
incl.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: All EPA program office, Regional offices, and administrative and policy
Sor2: office contribute data to the ISI about their respective

384

systems.
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00215
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Bibliographic Database
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Technical Information Service
Agen3:
Law1:
POC-Name: Doria B. Grimes
POC-Title: Product Manager
POC-Agency: NTIS
POC-Address1: 300 Forbes Building, 5285 Port Royal Rd.
POC-Address2: Springfield
POC-State: VA
POC-Zip: 22161
POC-FAX: (703) 321-8199
POC-Phone: (703) 487-4929
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The Database contains some 1.5M summaries from US and foreign
government-
Pur2: sponsored R&D results, business information and engineering solutions.
Pur3: Approximately 70,000 new items are added each year. Areas covered
include
Pur4: research and business reports, software, applied engineering studies,
Pur5: directories and handbooks, conference presentations and proceedings,
tech-
Pur6: nical manuals, and new technologies and inventions from federal labs.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Covers completed research studies from 1964 to the present, with about
Con2: one third of the research information cited coming from foreign
sources[OM
Con3: Data elements include title, author,abstract, sponsoring organizations,
Con4: corporate source, NTIS accession number, etc. [Williams]

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: More than 600 federal agencies and their contractors contribute to NTIS,

Sor2: including the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Energy, and Transportation
Sor3: plus the Environmental Protection Agency, NASA, National Institute of
Stan
Sor4: dards and Technology, and the National Institutes of Health.

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper   xxx
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) 9 Track 1600 or 6250 BPI
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00216
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Defense Medical Data Dictionary
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Defense
Agen2: Defense Medical Systems Support Center
Agen3:
Law1: DoD Directive 8320.1, "DoD Data Administration"; ANSI X.3-138-1988
POC-Name: Angela D. Booker
POC-Title: Data Administrator
POC-Agency: Defense Medical Systems Support Center
POC-Address1: 5109 Leesburg Pike - Suite 502
POC-Address2: Falls Church
POC-State: VA
POC-Zip: 22041-3201
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (703) 756-8758
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: To manage information and technology as a resource which relates to the
Pur2: provisioning or support of health care services within the Department of
Pur3: Defense environment.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: DoD glossary of health care information; data elements by systems
(manual
Con2: and automated); system documentation; medical abbreviations; list of
proje
Con3: managers by project w/phone number; applicable medical information
standar
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Data elements and attributes by system (automated & manual) from DoD
Sor2: Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Health & Human Services.
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) 6250 BPI; 1600 BPI
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) 5 1/4 or 3 1/2 h/l density
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00220
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NOAA Earth System Data Directory
Titl2: NOAADIR, NESDD

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
Agen3: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Env.Info.Mgt.Services
Law1: NOAA mission statutes
POC-Name: Gerald S. Barton
POC-Title: Coordinator, NOAA Directory
POC-Agency: NOAA/NESDIS/EIMS
POC-Address1: 1825 Connecticut Ave NW
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20235
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 606-4548
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: To describe NOAA data sets and provide users with the holder of the
data.
Pur2: Also to provide, where possible, electronic linkages from the directory
Pur3: record to the data system described.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Descriptions of NOAA data.
Con2:
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: All operational units of NOAA.
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) DIF/Publication Ready Format

Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) DIF/Publication Ready Format
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00228
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Network of Knowledge: Directory of Criminal Justice
Information Sources
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Justice
Agen2: National Institute of Justice
Agen3: National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Law1:
POC-Name: Nicole VandenHeuvel
POC-Title: Document Processing Supervisor
POC-Agency: NCJRS
POC-Address1: Box 6000
POC-Address2: Rockville
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20850
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 251-5500
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: To foster the exchange of information and to open channels
of
communicatio
Pur2: among those who have an interest in the field of criminal
justice. This
Pur3: reference tool helps all concerned with law enforcement and
the criminal
Pur4: justice system keep abreast of the available resources and
services of
man
Pur5: agencies.
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Organizations which provide Criminal Justice services and
publications
whi
Con2: meet the following criteria: service area is national or
regional in
scope
Con3: provision of criminal justice-related information is a
major function;
Con4: services include one or more areas.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Organizations listed contribute information. OMB-approved
survey used
to
Sor2: query organizations.

Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00229
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NBS/NIST Publications and Program Information Database
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Institute of Standards and Technology
Agen3: Office of Information Services; Research Information Services
Law1:
POC-Name: Sami Klein
POC-Title: Chief, Research Information Services
POC-Agency: National Institute of Standards and Technology
POC-Address1: Admin., E-106
POC-Address2: Gaithersburg
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20899
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 975-2790
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: To provide information to the public about NBS/NIST programs,
publications
Pur2: scientists, and engineers.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Information about NBS/NIST publications, program contacts and terminated
Con2: programs.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: NIST news releases, monthly highlights, new publication lists,
organizatio
Sor2: memos, administrative notices and Department of Commerce news, etc.
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) IBM - Ascii records
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00234
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Economic Bulletin Board
Titl2: EBB

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: Economics and Statistics Administration
Agen3: Office of Business Analysis
Law1: No.
POC-Name: Paul T. Christy
POC-Title: Office of Business Analysis
POC-Agency: US Department of Commerce
POC-Address1: HCHB Room 4885
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20230
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 377-0123
POC-Email: P Christy@OBA@EA (Banyan)

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Dissemination of US government economic and trade data via electronic
Pur2: means [OMB]. Provides current information on US federal agency releases
Pur3: of economic information. Covers leading economic indicators, national
Pur4: income and product accounts, industrial outlook, construction
statistics,
Pur5: consumer and producer prices, trade, retail sales, plant capacity
utiliza-
Pur6: tion, etc. Includes full text of selected studies, reports, etc.
[Cuadra]

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Press releases and data files related to the US economy and trade
Con2: situation, prepared by a number of Federal agencies [OMB]. Also
includes
Con3: descriptions of data sources and information on federal agencies that
Con4: provide economic data [Cuadra].

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: US Departments of Commerce, Labor, Treasury, Energy, and the Federal
Sor2: Reserve Board [OMB]. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Census

Bureau, Bureau
o
Sor3: Labor Statistics, Internal Revenue Service, Office of Business Analysis
an
Sor4: Economic Affairs, and the Federal Reserve Board [Cuadra].

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00242
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NSSDC Online Data and Information Services
Titl2: NODIS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: N/A

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: National Space Science Data Center
Agen3:
Law1: It is part of NASA's charter to provide information.
POC-Name: Nathan James
POC-Title: Computer Scientist
POC-Agency: NASA
POC-Address1: Goddard Space Flight Center, NSF DC Code 933
POC-Address2: Greenbelt
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20771
POC-FAX: (301) 286-4952
POC-Phone: (301) 286-9789
POC-Email: NCF :: JAMES Bitnet

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: This is a platform for researchers to log-in and obtain access to data-
Pur2: bases. Logs in users for NASA Master Directory, Standards and
Technology
Pur3: Information System, and other databases.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Information on databases. (NASA Master Directory has information on
Con2: holdings.) Astrophysics, astronomy, etc.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Data archived at NSSDC, with selection for the most frequently used or
Sor2: requested.
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) Accommodate any or all request

Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) Accommodate any or all request
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00244
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Service Wide Research Inventory
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: National Park Service
Agen3: Wildlife and Vegetation Division
Law1: No.
POC-Name: Ann Frondorf
POC-Title: Chief, Planning and Information Branch
POC-Agency: Wildlife and Vegetation Division, National Park Service
POC-Address1: P.O. 37127
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20013-7127
POC-FAX: (202) 343-8137
POC-Phone: (202) 343-8129
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Inventory of ongoing or just-completed research in National Parks by
both
Pur2: outsiders and park staff.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Project title, staff and funding per "National Park" (any geographically
Con2: distinct unit of the National Park Service--eg., National Seashores).
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Each park "unit" sends information on research in their jurisdiction.
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape

Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) 5 1/4" floppy, DOS.
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00245
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NASA's Climate Data System
Titl2: NCDS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: National Space Science Data Center
Agen3:
Law1:
POC-Name: Lola M. Olsen
POC-Title:
POC-Agency: NSSDC, Code 934
POC-Address1: NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center
POC-Address2: Greenbelt
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20771
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 286-9760
POC-Email: NCF :: OLSEN (SPAN)

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Allows researchers to interactively locate, access, manipulate, and
displa
Pur2: climate-related data from NASA and other correlative research missions.
Pur3: It provides comprehensive information about available data and offers
Pur4: flexible access to a number of valuable climate data sets from both
satel-
Pur5: lite and conventional sources. The NCDS consists of two major
subsystems:
Pur6: Data Access and CDF Data Applications. [LHF and NCDS brochure]

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Access to about 46 distinct data sets, covering such areas as earth
Con2: radiation, solar ultraviolet spectra, clouds and radiation, global
Con3: climatologies, oceanographic data sets, and atmospheric constituents.
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: NASA funded field researchers.
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00246
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Crystal Dynamics Data Information System
Titl2: CDDIS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2:
Agen3:
Law1:
POC-Name: Carey E. Noll
POC-Title:
POC-Agency: NSSDC, Code 934
POC-Address1: NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center
POC-Address2: Greenbelt
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20771
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 286-9283
POC-Email: (SPAN) CDDIS :: NOLL

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Advance scientific understanding of earth dynamics, tectonophysics, and
Pur2: earthquake mechanisms.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: "... Includes SLR, LLR (Lunar Laser Ranging), VLBI and combined analyzed
Con2: results."
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: "Project's science support groups and other analysis center, and project
Sor2: investigators at GSFC, JPL, National Geodetic Service, MIT, the
University
Sor3: of Texas, and many other institutions around the world."
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format)

Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00248
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NOAA Information Service
Titl2: NIS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: 1991-present: 1-900-896-7777. 1986-1990: 1-800-648-6209.

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Agen3: Office of Legislation, Education, Outreach, and
Intergovernmental
Affairs
Law1: Federal Register Notice (August 1986)
POC-Name: Esther Bey
POC-Title: NOAA Information Specialist
POC-Agency: NOAA
POC-Address1: Universal South, 1825 Conn. Ave., NW, Room 627
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20235
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 606-4380
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The NOAA Information Services' purpose is to provide quick,
accurate,
and
Pur2: responsive information regarding NOAA's products and
services.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: The Product Information Catalog is a source listing of
products
generated
Con2: the various components of the National Oceanic and
Atmospheric
Con3: Administration (NOAA). Focus is on North America.
References include
Con4: archived, as well as on line data bases.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: NOAA programs generating and/or disseminating data are
featured in the
PIC
Sor2: Includes National Ocean Services, National Weather Service,
National
Marin
Sor3: Fisheries Service, National Environmental Satellite and

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

Data Information
Sor4: Service, Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Public Affairs, and NOAA
Corps.

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) Word Perfect 5.1
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00261
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NIST Computer Security Bulletin Board System
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Institute of Standards and Technology
Agen3: NIST Computer System Laboratory, Computer Security Division
Law1: No.
POC-Name: Marianne Swanson
POC-Title: Computer Specialist
POC-Agency: NIST
POC-Address1: Bldg. 225/A-216
POC-Address2: Gaithersburg
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20899
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 975-3293
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The Computer Security Bulletin Board System is intended to encourage
Pur2: sharing of information that will help users and managers better protect
Pur3: their data and systems.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Awareness and reference materials, bibliographies of security relevant
Con2: publications, lists of security-related seminars and conferences,
software
Con3: reviews and NIST publications.
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: VIRUS-L and RISK-Forum (Moderated Electronic Forums).
Sor2: Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams.
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape

Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00264
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Bibliographic Retrieval System Database
Titl2: BRS Database

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Agen2: Office of the Secretary
Agen3: Public Document Room
Law1:
POC-Name: Elizabeth Yeates
POC-Title: Chief, Public Document Room
POC-Agency: US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
POC-Address1:
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20555
POC-FAX: (202) 634-3343
POC-Phone: (202) 634-3380
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The purpose of the BRS Database is to maintain a
machine-readable record
o
Pur2: NRC publicly-available documents in order to facilitate
public access to
Pur3: them.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: The BRS Database contains bibliographic data,
indentification codes and
Con2: subject descriptions for almost all publicly available NRC
documents for
t
Con3: period October 1978 to the present, plus selected documents
from
1967-1978
Con4: The geographic focus is the US.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: The documents represented originate from the NRC,
licensees, and
Sor2: intervenors.
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx

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Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00265
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Directory of ERIC Information Service Providers
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Education
Agen2: Educational Resources Information Center
Agen3: Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Law1:
POC-Name:
POC-Title:
POC-Agency:
POC-Address1:
POC-Address2:
POC-State:
POC-Zip:
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone:
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The Directory of ERIC Information Service Providers provides users with
a
Pur2: listing of agencies which provice ERIC resources; i.e., searching the
Pur3: database, microfiche, RIE, CIJE, from around the world.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Each entry contains agency name, address, phone #, contact person,
resourc
Con2: available, services provided, and audience served.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Agencies, internationally, are solicited to be added.
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)

Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) ASCII, Wordperfect 5.1
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00282
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: National Criminal Justice Reference Service Data Base
Titl2: NCJRS DDB

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: N/A

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Justice
Agen2: National Institute of Justice
Agen3: National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Law1: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968: PL
90-351, 42 USC
37
POC-Name: Deborah Barreau
POC-Title: Senior Project Manager
POC-Agency: NCJRS
POC-Address1: Box 6000
POC-Address2: Rockville
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 2085?
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 251-5500
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: To provide access to the latest findings in criminal
justice research to
Pur2: criminal justice policymakers, professionals, academicians,
and
researcher
Pur3: from around the world. Also provides access to information
on criminal
Pur4: justice policies, programs, statistics, standards,
training, and related
Pur5: information.
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: The data base contains research reports, Congressional
hearings,
citations
Con2: from journals, books, audiovisuals, computer software, etc.

Information
Con3: includes bibliographic citations as well as a description
of each item
and
Con4: information on how to obtain it.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Annual reports of criminal justice agencies and
organizations throughout
t

Sor2: world are submitted and included. All NIJ publications are included.
IDE
Sor3: and CIJE members submit documents as well.
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) Produce for DIALOG: 9" 6250bpi
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) 3.5" or 5.25" as requested
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other xxx
Output10: (Specify) DIALOG Information Services

SU-ID#: 00307
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Combined Health Information Database
Titl2: CHID

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Departments of Veterans Affairs and Health and Human Services
Agen2: Public Health Service, Health Care Financing Admin., CDC
Agen3: (CHID is governed by a Board of Director made up of directors of
subfiles
Law1: Yes, as part of the enabling legislation for the member heath info.
cente
POC-Name: Richard A. Pike
POC-Title: CHID Technical Coordinator
POC-Agency: Prospect Associates, Ltd.
POC-Address1: 1801 Rockville Pike, Suite 500
POC-Address2: Rockville
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20852
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 468-6555
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: To provide a combined source of health information resources for the
Pur2: management and administration of federal health information centers and
Pur3: clearinghouses, as well as for use by the general public. By combining
Pur4: resources, the operation of this database is efficient, cost-effective,
Pur5: and available at low-cost to users [OMB]. Gives references and
abstracts
Pur6: of published material and descriptions of educational materials [Cuadra]

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Biomedical health information of interest to health professionals,
health
Con2: educators, and the general public. Information is both abstracted and
Con3: indexed. Material is primarily "fugitive", non-indexed information that
i
Con4: not available in any other resource; duplication of other sources

avoided.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Information is gathered as part of the information
collection and
dissemin
Sor2: tion programs of associated federal health information
centers and
clearin
Sor3: houses. Many work with voluntary and professional
organizations,
solicit
Sor4: submissions by heath publishers, and review journals.
Gov't docs.
include

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other xxx
Output10: (Specify) Avail. online via BRS/Maxwell

SU-ID#: 00320
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Map and Chart Information System
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: Geological Survey
Agen3: Earth Science Information Office
Law1: OMB Administrative Action, rather than a law.
POC-Name: Robert Ferens
POC-Title: Earth Science Information Office
POC-Agency: US Geological Survey
POC-Address1: 509 National Center
POC-Address2: Reston
POC-State: VA
POC-Zip: 22092
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (703) 648-5904
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Stores, retrieves, and displays information about domestic maps and
charts
Pur2: Is a subset of the Earth Science Data Directory (ESDD).
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Title, scale, geographic coordinates, distributor, producer, geographic
Con2: area, inset information, contour intervals, microfilm storage
information
Con3: [LHF].
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Known translatable computer files and selected source material [LHF].
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape xxx

Output5: (Format) 9-track(1600/6250 bpi), ASCII
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00327
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Directory of Information Resources Online
Titl2: DIRLINE

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Library of Medicine
Agen3: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health
Lawl: [Mission statement for NLM is broad enough to cover this--LHF].
POC-Name: Gale Dutcher
POC-Title: Special Assistant to the Director
POC-Agency: National Library of Medicine, Specialized Info. Services
POC-Address1: 8600 Rockville Pike
POC-Address2: Bethesda
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20894
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 496-3147
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: DIRLINE is the National Library of Medicine's national health
information
Pur2: referral database. It contains descriptions of organizations willing to
Pur3: provide information and respond to inquiries in their subject areas,
Pur4: research resources available to the scientific community, and
publications
Pur5: databases, software programs and electronic bulletin boards concerned
with
Pur6: health and biomedicine.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: DIRLINE foucses on all aspects of health, disease and the biomedical
Con2: sciences and includes information sources useful to health care
providers,
Con3: patients, health and consumer advocates, students and researchers [OMB].
Con4: Contains approx. 16,000 records from a variety of DBs [Williams].

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: DIRLINE consists of 11 subfiles produced by various

agencies and sources
Sor2: including NLM, the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion,
Sor3: National AIDS Clearinghouse, National Center for Education in Maternal
and
Sor4: Child Health, American Association of Poison Control Centers, etc.

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00330
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Master Directory
Titl2: MD

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: IDN Noede GSFC

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Agen2: National Space Science Data Center
Agen3: Goddard Space Flight Center
Law1:
POC-Name: Dr. James R. Thieman
POC-Title: Code 933
POC-Agency: NASA/GSFC
POC-Address1:
POC-Address2: Greenbelt
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20771
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 286-9790
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The NASA Master Directory is a free online data information service
provid
Pur2: ing a brief overview of info. about NASA and important non-NASA space
and
Pur3: earth science data, and online info. systems. In many cases the
directory
Pur4: offer automatic network connections to online info. systems where more
Pur5: detailed info. about data of interest may be obtained.
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: The user may search for data through a variety of methods such as
measured
Con2: parameter, science discipline, location or spatial coverage, overall
time
Con3: period, data source, sensor, investigator, campaign or project, etc.
Con4: Includes title, abstract, key references, contacts, archive info., etc.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Astronomy Data Center (ADC), Aerospace Research Info. Network (ARIN),
Sor2: Canadian Center for Remote Sensing (CCRS), Energetic Ion

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

Composition
Spec-
Sor3: trometer File (EICS), Earth Resources Observation Systems
Data Center
(ERO
Sor4: Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS), LANGMUIR Probe
Catalog, etc.

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00332
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Asset Specific Inventory Program
Titl2: ASIP

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: No.

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Resoution Trust Corporation
Agen2: National Database
Agen3:
Law1: "Fierra Act"
POC-Name: Terry Billings
POC-Title: Floor Manager
POC-Agency: RTC
POC-Address1: P.O. Box 44259
POC-Address2: Jacksonville
POC-State: FL
POC-Zip: 32231-4259
POC-FAX: No.
POC-Phone: (800) 782-3006
POC-Email: No.

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Provide information to the public on real estate and non-real estate
Pur2: assets available for sale from RTC.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Property information: Size, price, location.
Con2: Location and auctioneer or contact person for sale events.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: RTC in Washington DC.
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other xxx

Output10: (Specify) RTC Net.

SU-ID#: 00333
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: OMH Resource Center Database
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: Public Health Service
Agen3: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health, Office of
Minority Health
Law1: Sec. 1707(b)(3) of the the Public Health Service Act.
POC-Name: Kim Jones
POC-Title: Contract Project Director
POC-Agency: OMH Resource Center
POC-Address1: P.O. Box 37337
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20013-7337
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (800) 444-6472
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: OMH Resource Center is operated under contract with the
Office of
Minority
Pur2: Health to provide health-related info. to health
professionals and con-
Pur3: sumers who write or call via toll-free lines. The mission
of OMH is to
co
Pur4: ordinate PHS efforts to improve the health status of
Blacks, Hispanics,
Pur5: American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians/Pacific
Islanders in the US.
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: OMH Resource Center maintains a computerized database of
minority
health-
Con2: related publications, organizations, and programs,
concentrating on
health
Con3: priority areas and health risk factors. It also provides
OMH
publications
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Information collected from public and private
organizations, including

Sor2: Federal and state agencies, professional organizations,
literature
searche
Sor3: of major health-related databases.
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) 5 1/4"
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00335
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NIDR ONLINE
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institute of Dental Research
Agen3: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health
Lawl: No.
POC-Name: Mary Ann Williamson
POC-Title: Computer Programmer/Analyst
POC-Agency: National Institute of Dental Research
POC-Address1: 5333 Westbard Ave., Rm. 537
POC-Address2: Bethesda
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20892
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 496-7843
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: NIDR ONLINE provides access to the latest news about NIDR Research &
Pur2: Development activites, conference schedules, Librarian directories, NIDR
Pur3: directories, information on RFA's. NIDR developed ONLINE to help dental
Pur4: libraries speed up their access to Institute information.
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Information pertaining to current activities of the Dental Institute
[OMB]
Con2: Covers dentistry and dental research supported by US government
agencies.
Con3: Typical data elements include project ID #, principal investigator,
title,
Con4: institution, abstract, and cost. 1300 records; current FY
[Williams].

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: NIDR data files supplenented by public information documents.
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) Edit format
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00337
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Electronic Dissemination of Information and Data (Office of Research
and
Titl2: Statistics). EDID(ORS)

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: Social Security Administration
Agen3: Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Policy and External Affairs
Law1: No.
POC-Name: Tim Evans
POC-Title: Computer Systems Analyst
POC-Agency: Social Security Administration
POC-Address1: 4H10 WHR, 6401 Security Blvd.
POC-Address2: Baltimore
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 21235
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 965-1999
POC-Email: adesk@ssa.gov

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: To provide statistical data in electronic format several months before
thi
Pur2: information is published. This system supports the "service" aspect of
th
Pur3: Agency's mission.
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: 1. A master index which describes the data currently available in
electro
Con2: ic format. 2. Abstracts of Social Security Bulletin articles. 3. Fast
Con3: Facts and Figures About Social Security, 1991. 4. Selected Tables from
th
Con4: Social Security Bulletin and the Annual Statistical Supplement.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Master Beneficiary Record (MBR)
Sor2: Supplementary Security Record (SSR)
Sor3: Current Work History Sample (CWHS)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00338
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Federal Information Locator System
Titl2: FILS

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Office of Management and Budget
Agen2: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Agen3:
Law1: Paperwork Reduction Act; OMB Circular No. A-130.
POC-Name: Joe Lackey
POC-Title: Desk Officer
POC-Agency: OIRA
POC-Address1: OMB Room 3002, NEOB
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20503
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 395-7316
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: A guide for identifying sources of information within the
Federal
Pur2: government [OMB]. FILS serves as an authoritative register
of all
collec-
Pur3: tions of information sponsored by Federal agencies. One of
the purposes
o
Pur4: FILS is to assist the public, as well as individual Federal
agencies, in
Pur5: locating existing government sources of information
[Lesko].
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: An indexed summary of data on collections of information
from the public
Con2: for which individual Federal agencies have sought and
received prior
Con3: approval from OMB as required by the Paperwork Reduction
Act.
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Reports Management System (RMS)
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):

Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) IBM PS2
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00339
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Energy, Science and Technology Database
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: #103 in DIALOG

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Energy
Agen2: Information Analysis and Management Division
Agen3:
Law1: Atomic Energy Commission Act of 1946.
POC-Name: Catherine Grissom
POC-Title: Director, Information Analysis & Mgt. Div.
POC-Agency: US Department of Energy
POC-Address1: P.O. Box 62
POC-Address2: Oak Ridge
POC-State: TN
POC-Zip: 37831
POC-FAX: (615) 576-2865
POC-Phone: (615) 576-1175
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Announce scientific and technical information being made available to
the
Pur2: public.
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Source, technology, and policies relating to energy or nuclear science.
Con2:
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: DoE (publicly available--all), NTIS, NASA, NLM, American Institute of
Sor2: Physics, exchange agreements with the International Atomic Energy
Commissi
Sor3: and the International Energy Agency.
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape xxx

Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00340
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Nuclear Science Abstracts
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: Not anymore.

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Energy
Agen2: Science and Technology Division
Agen3:
Law1: Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
POC-Name: Catherine Grissom
POC-Title: Director, Information Analysis & Mgt. Div.
POC-Agency: US Department of Energy
POC-Address1: P.O. Box 62
POC-Address2: Oak Ridge
POC-State: TN
POC-Zip: 37831
POC-FAX: (615) 576-2865
POC-Phone: (615) 576-1175
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Provide information on Atomic Energy Commission research.
Pur2:
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Nuclear science and technology from DoE and foreign governments. [?]
Con2:
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Ten foreign governments
Sor2: American Institute of Physics
Sor3: NASA
Sor4: DoE

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) From DIALOG [?]
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other

Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00341
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: DENTALPROJ
Titl2:

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institute of Dental Research
Agen3: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health
Law1: Authorized by the National Library of Medicine.
POC-Name: Carla G. Flora
POC-Title: Chief, Management Information Division
POC-Agency: National Institute of Dental Research
POC-Address1: 5333 Westbard Ave., Rm. 537
POC-Address2: Bethesda
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20892
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 496-7843
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: DENTALPROJ contains summaries of ongoing Dental Research projects active
Pur2: during the current fiscal year. Its purpose is to expedite the transfer
Pur3: of information about ongoing Dental Research projects, and it allows the
Pur4: scientific community to access information on the actual research in
Pur5: progress before results are published and otherwise available.
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Grants, Contracts, Intramural Research Administrative Data, Abstracts,
and
Con2: MeSH Indexing Terms.
Con3:
Con4:

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: DRG's CRISP System (for abstracts)
Sor2: NLM Indexers (for MeSH indexing)
Sor3: NIDR Administrative databases.
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM

Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) Access through NLM's Medlars
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00345
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: NIH Grant Line
Titl2: or DRGLINE

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst: Public User Initials: BB5. Public User Account: CCS2.

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Health and Human Services
Agen2: National Institutes of Health
Agen3: Division of Research Grants
Law1: No.
POC-Name: Dr. John C. James
POC-Title: Asst. Dir. for Special Products, DRG
POC-Agency: National Institutes of Health
POC-Address1: Westwood Rm. 109
POC-Address2: Bethesda
POC-State: MD
POC-Zip: 20892
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (301) 496-7554
POC-Email: JQJ@CU.NIH.GOV (Internet)

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The purpose of NIH Grant Line (known to NIH users with DCRT registered
Pur2: initials as DRGLINE) is to make program and policy information about PHS
Pur3: biomedical research programs rapidly available to the biomedical
research
Pur4: community.
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: Most of the information available on this electronic bulletin board is
Con2: derived from the weekly publication, NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts.
Con3: The information available consists of Indexes to the NIH Guide, full
text
Con4: statements of RFAs, numbered Program Announcements, notices of RFPs,
etc.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Weekly contributions from the NIH Institutes stating their research
Sor2: interests.
Sor3:
Sor4:

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper   xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) PC diskettes (downloading...)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00346
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: INFOTERRA Database
Titl2: INFOTERRA International Directory of Sources

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Environmental Protection Agency
Agen2: Office of Information Resources Management
Agen3: Information Management and Services Division
Lawl: No.
POC-Name: Linda Spencer
POC-Title: Manager, INFOTERRA/US National Focal Point
POC-Agency: PM-211A, US Environmental Protection Agency
POC-Address1: 401 M St., SW
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20460
POC-FAX: (202) 260-3923
POC-Phone: (202) 260-5917
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: INFOTERRA is an international environmental referral network coordinated
b
Pur2: the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)...There are presently 140
Pur3: nations which participate in the INFOTERRA network, each with a National
Pur4: Focal Point (NFP), under the direction of the INFOTERRA Programme
Activity
Pur5: Centre located in Nairobi, Kenya. The US NFP is the EPA. Each NFP
inden-
Pur6: tifies and registers quality sources of environmental information.

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: The INFOTERRA Database contains over 6,500 sources of environmental
info.
Con2: worldwide. These sources include governmental bodies, research
organizatio
Con3: and academic institutions. Each entry contains contact information,
field
Con4: of environmental expertise, and a description of services.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: The information contained in the INFOTERRA International

Directory of
Sor2: Sources is provided by the INFOTERRA National Focal Point
in each
partici-
Sor3: pating country worldwide. The INFOTERRA Database contains
the same
info.
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00353
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Marine Geological Digital Inventory
Titl2: GEOLIN

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Geophysical Data Center
Agen3: NOAA, NESDIS
Law1:
POC-Name: Carla Moore
POC-Title: Geologist
POC-Agency: National Geophysical Data Center
POC-Address1: NOAA Mil Code E/OC3, 325 Broadway
POC-Address2: Boulder
POC-State: CO
POC-Zip: 80303
POC-FAX: (303) 497-6513
POC-Phone: (303) 497-6339
POC-Email: CJM@NGDCI.Colorado.EDU

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: GEOLIN is a computerized inventory of all marine geology data archived
by,
Pur2: and available through the National Geophysical Data Center, regardless
of
Pur3: data format. GEOLIN includes inventory for over 950 reports/data sets,
Pur4: covering more than 140,000 seafloor samples. Types of data include
sample
Pur5: descriptions, grain size, geochemistry, mineralogy, petrology,
micropaleon
Pur6: tology, engineering properties, sediment acoustics, seafloor photos...

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: GEOLIN is searchable on any parameter/combination parameters. Includes
Con2: collecting institution, ship, cruise, sample identifier, date,
lattitude/
Con3: longitude, water depth in corrected meters, type of sampling device, and
Con4: types of data available through NGDC.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: 70% Academic
Sor2: 20% US Government

Sor3: 10% Foreign Governments
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM xxx
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM xxx
Output4: Tape xxx
Output5: (Format) 9 Track 800, 1600, 6250.
Output6: Disk xxx
Output7: (Format) 3 1/2, 5 1/4 IBM & Mac.
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible xxx
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

SU-ID#: 00381
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Marine Data Index
Titl2: MRNIDX

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of the Interior
Agen2: Geological Survey
Agen3: Office of Marine Geology
Law1:
POC-Name:
POC-Title:
POC-Agency: Geological Survey
POC-Address1:
POC-Address2:
POC-State:
POC-Zip:
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone:
POC-Email:

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: The primary purposes of MRNIDX are to index marine geophysical data
Pur2: collected or processed by the USGS Woods Hole office, and to supply
users
Pur3: with information regarding the location, content, and format of the
data.
Pur4: The info. may then be used to locate the data to be processed, plotted,
or
Pur5: passed on to other agencies. The database was designed and created for
Pur6: input to the Geologic Retrieval and Synopsis Program (GRASP).

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: A wide variety of marine geophysical data is indexed in MRNIDX. It
Con2: references the location and content of data stored on magnetic media,
and
Con3: was designed to assist in the indexing of time-series and spatially
depen-
Con4: dent marine geophysical data.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Marine geophysical data collected or processed by the USGS Woods Hole

offi
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk
Output7: (Format)
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)

APPENDIX E: RECORDS FOR NARA INFORMATION ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

SU-ID#: 00386
NAME OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Titl1: Automated Electronic System for Ocean Pollution
Titl2: AESOP

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (NARA ELEMENT):
Isyst:

AGENCY PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Agen1: Department of Commerce
Agen2: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Agen3: NESDIS, Nat. Oceanographic Data Center, Ocean Pollution Data and Info.
Ne
Law1: PL 95-273
POC-Name: Michael Woodford
POC-Title: Oceanographer
POC-Agency: NOAA
POC-Address1: 1825 Connecticut Ave., Room 415
POC-Address2: Washington
POC-State: DC
POC-Zip: 20235
POC-FAX:
POC-Phone: (202) 606-4544
POC-Email: OMNET NODC.Pollution-Info

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM (NARA ELEMENT):
Pur1: Windows program--Designed to make databases available on PC simultaneously
Pur2:
Pur3:
Pur4:
Pur5:
Pur6:

INFORMATION CONTENT (NARA ELEMENT):
Con1: NMPIS [#00110]
Con2: Guide to Marine Pollution Related Data (Subset of NMPIS)
Con3: Handbook of Federal System and Services for Marine Pollution Data Info.
Con4: Pollution-related literature databases.

DATA INPUT AND SOURCES (NARA ELEMENT):
Sor1: Only Federal agencies (Federally-funded projects).
Sor2:
Sor3:
Sor4:

MAJOR OUTPUT (NARA ELEMENT):
Output1: Paper xxx
Output2: CD-ROM
Output3: Microfiche or Film or COM
Output4: Tape
Output5: (Format)
Output6: Disk xxx

Output7: (Format) DOS 3 1/2 and 5 1/4" HD
Output8: Electronic Network Accessible
Output9: Other
Output10: (Specify)